No. 1458

December 2, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZE[TTE]

Containing the Freſheſt Ad- *vices, Foreign and D[omeſtick]*

STOCKHOLM, July 30.

The following is a Copy of the Inſtructions which Count Brahe delivered to his Son, a Minor, a few Days before his Execution.

Dear Son,

BY the ſentence pronounced againſt me this day, I am rendered incapable of leaving you any other marks of my paternal love than a few counſels; and I hope God will give you grace not to deſpiſe them; but, on the contrary, that you will conſider them as proceeding from the tenderneſs of a father, who, under his diſaſter, cannot forget it is his duty to give you advice for your conduct hereafter.

1. I leave you to the care of a dear mother, whoſe feet an inſenſible ſon would not be worthy to kiſs. I no way doubt of her affection for you; but in the day of the Lord you will be reſponſible to me, if you do not ſtrive to deſerve her love by mutual tenderneſs, by your obedience, and by your attention to prevent her wiſhes in every thing that may be pleaſing to her. Remember, my ſon, that when with the help of the Moſt High you come to a certain age, you are to take care of her in my ſtead.

2. Though ſhe will ſurely not neglect, as far as it may be in her power, to give you ſuch an education as is neceſſary to form a pious, honeſt and true patriot, know yourſelf firſt, and above all things learn to know God, what he is, and the admirable manner in which he conducts and directs every thing. Depend upon it, that when the world, or certain perſons would fain perſuade you, that ſuch a vice or ſuch a fault is not ſo great, and that one muſt do as others do, ſince otherwiſe a man cannot make his way in life; depend upon it, I ſay, that if you give ear to them, you will turn away from God, and thereby run into the road of perdition. The moment that ſuch propoſals are made to you, pray to God for grace to reject them; pretend always that you have then ſome other buſineſs to mind, and follow not the evil ſpirit in the route he would trace out for you. Never riſe nor go to bed without having firſt inwardly put up ſome prayer to God; for it is good to ſigh and groan before him; but the world, in diverting your attention, abridges and ſtifles your groans by other occupations.

3. If you ſhould come into the great world, beware of every thing that is called going beyond the enterprizes that have been begun: examine firſt with great attention, whether the thing is agreeable to divine and human laws; and if it agrees not therewith, deſiſt from it immediately.

4. Beware likewiſe of having too many friends; it is impoſſible they ſhould all be ſincere. In a word, if you would be happy, never ſuffer any perſons to be more than once in company with you, if they ſhould be ſo daring as to propoſe any thing contrary to your duty as a chriſtian and a ſubject: reſt aſſured, that if you liſten to them, even though you engage not therein, they may nevertheleſs make uſe of your name. Diſcloſe, as the laws ordain, every thing that is not proper for you to conceal, and never imagine that the obligations of friendſhip ought to prevail over the laws of the country you live in.

5. In caſe you come to occupy ſome important poſt in the world, truſt not too much to yourſelf, nor to your talents; rather think yourſelf unworthy, and beſeech the Lord to help you; for the world is ſo conſtituted, that a man cannot always be on his guard againſt it, let him be ever ſo willing and diligent. Let the misfortunes of your father be ever before your eyes.

6. If you can ſupport yourſelf otherwiſe, ſeek not publick employments, and take not the bread out of the mouths of thoſe who are in want, but live upon your own income. Be hearty in the intereſts of liberty, and the ſupport of the laws; honour the King, but covet not the Sovereign's confidence; and remember inceſſantly, that your father is the only one of his family, who, tho' he held the name of favourite in contempt, has nevertheleſs unfortunately ſtumbled on the falſe and ſlippery ſteps of a court; and all this becauſe, having forgot God, he was himſelf forſaken by him; and all the miſchief that has happened, he might have prevented, only by recollecting this principle, That we muſt not do to others what we would not have them do to us. If in proceſs of time you ſhould perceive any diſcord in the Royal Family (which God avert) beware of giving counſel to any body, conform to the tenor of the laws, and live decently with all and every one.

7. Never ſide with any party in the country, but keep always to yourſelf. Declare your opinion diſcreetly, and frame your conduct carefully on the ſenſe of the laws. Think not that you can of yourſelf follow the right road, but be inſtant in prayer to the Moſt High for grace to do it; and believe me, dear child, that the more you neglect what I ſay to you, the farther you will advance towards the high way of perdition, unleſs God draw you out of it again.

8. Honour and eſteem your relations, and every body, and think, my ſon, that it is much better to do ſomething more than is required, than to be deficient therein. Know that civility is not meanneſs, as ill-meaning people in ſome meaſure imagine; and that he is really guilty of meanneſs, who by indirect ways endeavours to excuſe his want of civility.

9. Give not your confidence to many, much leſs to ſuch men as have nothing in view but their own intereſt, or are intirely devoted to the world; but, whilſt you may, chuſe a friend, whoſe way of thinking you perfectly know, and who can have no intereſt in deceiving you; for it is neceſſary to have ſome body to whom one may ſometimes open one's heart. You will alſo find that this is one of the greateſt advantages of the married ſtate.

10. Be not guided by beauty when you chuſe this ſtate of life. Think, before you enter into it, of the difficulties that attend it; conſider how ſoon beauty decays, and chuſe a wife trained up in piety and virtue, whoſe good conduct, and ſolid ſenſe, may inceſſantly make a man happy. Conſider, at the ſame time, with admiration, what God has done, in this caſe, in favour of your father, having granted him two ſpouſes ſo amiable.

11. Never keep more attendants than your occaſions ſeem to require, nor ever borrow more than you can pay without inconvenience to yourſelf; for it is a common caſe to be friends when the money is lent; but when payment is demanded, a rupture too frequently enſues. Neither be ſecurity for any man.

12. In caſe you travel into foreign countries, don't ſet out upon ſuch travels till you are a little verſed in divinity, that you may not take up with erroneous opinions, and deviate from the principles of your religion. Attain firſt a knowledge of your own country, and then go abroad, in order to obſerve the beſt things there, and make your advantage of them; but take great care that you bring not home the manners and cuſtoms of thoſe countries, and never forget, that ſolidity and honour are the characteriſticks of the Swediſh nation.

13. If any good fortune happens to you, be not puffed up with it, and remember, my ſon, that the Lord intends to try whether you know how to enjoy it: be thankful to him, and look upon ſuch proſperity as a touch-ſtone. Whenever any adverſity comes, bear it patiently, by humbling yourſelf under the hand of the Almighty, and firmly believe that theſe are warnings to make you return to him. Remember that you have ſinned, and caſt away the means that had been given you to work out your ſalvation.

14. Put not off from time to time your coming to the Lord's Supper; for this is one of the artifices which the Evil Spirit commonly makes uſe of to turn our thoughts always towards the world.

15. If your Sovereign ſhould ever conſult you in his undertakings, humbly refer him to thoſe who are conſtituted for that purpoſe, and never offer your advice without being intreated to give it. You'll perhaps think that every ſubject is obliged to aſſiſt his ſovereign with his counſels; however, if any thing repugnant to the laws ſhould be required of you, recollect what theſe laws command you in ſuch a caſe, and take great care that you acquieſce not in what is demanded. If they return to the charge, give notice to the perſons whom it concerns to be informed thereof. On the other hand, ſhould they queſtion you about any juſt thing, conſtantly refer thoſe ſeekers of counſel to thoſe who are appointed to give it. If you be vain enough to aſpire at high poſts, and ſhould you even arrive at the rank of Senator, never give, neither in the cabinet nor the ſenate, any advice but ſuch as may bear being regiſtered in the Protocol of that aſſembly.

16. If the brother or ſiſter your mother is pregnant with, ſhould happily be brought forth into the world, receive them with tenderneſs and love, as being formed of the ſame blood as yourſelf, and the laſt pledge of your father's and mother's love. May the Lord vouchafe to heap bleſſings on you, train you up in his fear, and take you to himſelf at the end of your carreer, through the precious merits of Jeſus Chriſt: and in his own good time we may meet again, and eternally ſing his praiſes.

Signed ERIC DE BRAHE.

Rome, July 24. The Chevalier de St. George made a Preſent of 70 Ducats to the Expreſs who brought the News of the Taking Fort St. Philip. [*A fit Fellow to make* Great Britain *a King!*]

Paris, Aug. 7. Wedneſday the Spaniſh Ambaſſador gave a grand Entertainment at Compeigne on Occaſion of the taking of Minorca. It conſiſted of a ſplendid Supper, with a Concert, Fireworks, and Illuminations, and ended with a brilliant Ball.

Barcelona, Aug. 7. The laſt Letters from Minorca adviſe, that ſoon after the Departure of M. de la Galiſſoniere's Fleet, Admiral Hawke appeared within two Leagues of Fort St. Philip, with 23 Ships, 17 of which were of the Line, and the reſt Frigates; that ſome of theſe Ships hung out the white Flag, with an Intent to draw near the Harbour, but that the Cannon of the Fort obliged them to keep their Diſtance. Since that time the Fleet has divided, and the three Commanders are cruiſing to the North of Fort St. Philip and the Signal Houſe; three Men of War, and two Frigates, are cruiſing before Citadella, in order to cut off the Communication with Majorca; three Men of War, and two Frigates, are poſted before the Port of Fornelle; and the reſt of the Ships before the other Seaports of the Iſland, in order to intercept ſuch Veſſels as may attempt to come there. One of theſe Men of War, and two Frigates, perceiving two French Tartans lying in the Little Bay, called La Marguerite, came and cannonaded them, but with very little Succeſs. Tho' the Engliſh have 3000 Land Forces on board their Fleet, the Deſcents they have made in ſome retired Parts of the Iſland, have coſt them dear; and they are greatly mortified to find every Place ſo well guarded, by the prudent Meaſures taken by the Governor of the Iſland, ſince the Departure of the French Fleet, which is expected back again before the End of the Month, and it is believed will be able to fight that of Admiral Hawke, if he perſiſts in blocking up Minorca: Be this as it will, his Station only interrupts the Trade tween that Iſland and the Coaſts of France and Spain; but the French are very eaſy upon that Head, becauſe there are Proviſions ſufficient upon the Iſland for above eighteen Months, even tho' none ſhould be ſent thither from the Continent.

Marſeilles, Aug. 15. Two Engliſh Ships of War having run a French Tartan aſhore at Minorca, ſent a Boat with 40 Men to bring her off. A Detachment of regular Troops, who were making the Rounds of the Coaſt, diſcovering the Boat, laid themſelves down on their Bellies, till the Engliſh were within Gunſhot, and then took their Aim ſo well, that they killed 20 or 25 of them; which determined the reſt to row back to their Veſſel.

Aug. 20. We hear that the Engliſh are fitting out two Privateers at Gibraltar, one of 30, and the other of 24 Guns.

LONDON.

Sept. 11. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered ſeveral ſtout armed Veſſels to cruize in the North Seas, to protect our Trade in thoſe Parts, as ſeveral ſmall French Privateers are conſtantly cruizing about there, and when purſued by our Men of War run into ſhallow Water, whither theſe armed Veſſels will be able to go after them.

By Ships frequently coming in from Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet in the Bay of Biſcay, it is too true that the Men are ſickly, and Numbers die. All this proceeds from the Length of the Cruize, and the Want of freſh Proviſions and Garden Stuff. That this Want is the Occaſion of it, is plain, from the good Health of the Officers: Why are not theſe Neceſſaries ſent duly, and charged to the Ships Stores? It would coſt the Publick little or no more than at preſent; the Port of Kinſale, and that Part of Ireland is ſo conveniently ſituated for this important Service.----If Humanity cannot produce this Effect, ſurely a mere political Regard for theſe brave Guardians of their Country ought to prove ſufficient for the Purpoſe.

It appears that the King of Sardinia, forewarned by our Miſbehaviour in regard to Minorca, has thought fit to ſecure himſelf by an Acceſſion to the Alliance between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles. This Monarch, through the Courſe of the laſt War, manifeſted more of Principle and Honour than any other of our Confederates: And now, tho' his own great Prudence muſt clearly repreſent to him the dangerous Conſequences, that may accrue to his Intereſts and Dominions from the farther Aggrandiſement of the Houſe of Auſtria and Bourbon, yet common Prudence, and the Laws of Self-defence, have obliged him to this Meaſure of Security from the Power of two ſuch formidable Neighbours. The Engliſh could not maintain themſelves in the moſt defenſible Fortreſs in Europe, of the utmoſt Importance to them, and where their own natural Strength at Sea too gave them all poſſible Advantages: How then ſhould they be depended on for effectual Succours to an Ally, in Defence of his own Iſland of Sardinia, is a natural Way of arguing, and no candid Engliſhman can find Fault with it!

A few Days ago 26,000 lb. of Gunpowder, and ſeveral Tons of Iron Ordnance were ſhipped for Barbadoes, as were other warlike Stores for our Iſlands in the Britiſh American Colonies.

As every news paper tells us of ſuch men of war, ſuch and ſuch ſloops, ſuch and ſuch armed ſhips being ſailed out on a cruize, and of the like returning, and yet neither the enemy's navy reduced, or her trade affected by the captures, What can account for this? The King's ſhips are prodigiouſly ſtronger, better equipped, and better mann'd, than the privateers are: Can it then be ſuſpected, that they would not prove as ſerviceable to their country under officers as well appointed, and on cruizes as judiciouſly ordered, as thoſe of the privateers appears to be? It is alſo mortifying to the higheſt degree, to read accounts of the enemy's privateers, ſcarce bigger than fiſhing-boats, of four guns a piece for example, taking our ſhips almoſt by dozens, and ſome even upon our own coaſts.

It is ſaid that a convention is on the Carpet between the King and his Pruſſian Majeſty, wherein the Succours they are to furniſh each other, in caſe of an Attack, will be particularly ſtipulated and determined. It is alſo ſaid that ſome Propoſals have been made to our Court by another Prince of the Empire. From the preſent Train of Affairs in general, there is Reaſon to apprehend that the War will be of longer Continuance, and productive of greater Conſequences than were expected ſome Months ago.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, July 14.

"This wretched Place is ſtill a Scene of Horror and Deſolation. Since the Beginning of this Month we have had nine conſiderable Shocks of the Earth. The 10th Inſtant, at Half an Hour paſt one in the Afternoon, we felt a very rude Shock; yet not ſo terrible on account of its Violence, as by a Phænomenon that accompanied it. Near the Lodge of the Alcaid Fidalgo, built near the City, on the ſame Spot where the Regiment of Campo Major encamped, and where many People have erected their Hutts, we ſaw a thick Smoke ariſe from the Bowels of the Earth, in the Shape of a Column, mingled with Sparks of Fire. This Smoke, ſpreading by Degrees, when it had reached a certain Height, the whole Atmoſphere, for the Space of two Minutes, was darkened, as if there had been a total Eclipſe of the Sun; at the ſame time the Air was infected with an intolerable Stink of Sulphur, and we felt an extraordinary Heat. Men, Women and Children, fell flat on their Faces to the Ground, making moſt bitter Lamentations, and ceaſed not crying and groaning till the Hori-

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Valour have reflected upon his Country.
Reſolved, That one of the Inſcriptions to be placed upon the Pedeſtal of the Statue ſhall be quoted from the Words of the Duke de Richelieu, in the ſecoud Article of the Capitulation of St. Philip's Fort, that Poſterity may know what Opinion his very Enemies had conceived of this uncorrupted gallant Commander.

By Captain Deane, who arrived at New-York laſt Saturday Evening, in eight Weeks from Newcaſtle, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DRESDEN, Sept. 5.

ON the 29th ult. M. Malzhan, the Pruſſian Miniſter, made the following verbal Declaration to the King of Poland our Sovereign: "The Conduct of the Empreſs Queen lays the King of Pruſſia under the Neceſſity of attacking the Dominions of that Princeſs; and finding himſelf obliged to march to Bohemia by the Way of Saxony, he demands a Paſſage for his Troops thro' the Electoral Dominions of his Poliſh Majeſty, declaring that he will cauſe his Forces to obſerve a moſt exact Diſcipline, and ſpare the Country as much as poſſible. His Poliſh Majeſty and his Royal Family may depend upon the ampleſt Security for their Perſons, and that the utmoſt Regard will be ſhewn to them on this Occaſion. As for the reſt, if the Tranſactions of 1744 be called to Mind, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Precautions againſt the Return of the like Events will not be wondered at. Nothing would give him greater Pleaſure than a ſpeedy Re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Tranquility; and the Arrival of the happy Moment, that ſhall enable him to reinſtate his Poliſh Majeſty in the quiet Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, againſt which he hath formed no dangerous Deſign, will afford him the higheſt Satisfaction." M. Malzhan farther ſaid, that he was commanded to add, "That theſe Things were wholly owing to the Misfortune of the Times, and the Neceſſity to which the King of Pruſſia was reduced by the Proceedings of the Court of Vienna."

To this Declaration the King of Poland, by the Mouth of Count Bruhl, made the following Anſwer: "His Majeſty did not expect a Requiſition of a Paſſage thro' his Territories made in this Form. His Majeſty is at Peace with all the World. He hath no Engagement relative to the preſent Subject of Diſpute with any of the Powers that are actually at War, or are ready to enter into a War: And cannot therefore comprehend the Meaning of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Declaration. But he will return an Anſwer to it in Writing, which ſhall be delivered by his Miniſter without Delay. As for the reſt, he hopes that his Pruſſian Majeſty will content himſelf with a quiet Paſſage, and neither forget the Reſpect due to a crowned Head, nor thoſe which the Members of the Germanic Body reciprocally owe one another."

Sept. 12. On Wedneſday the 8th Inſtant the Pruſſians pitched their Camp near this City, and his Pruſſian Majeſty himſelf took his Quarters at Wilſdrup. The next Day the Line that had marched through Upper Luſatia croſſed the Elbe upon Pontoons at Loſchwitz, and entered into the Camp near Wilſdrup. The ſame Day in the Morning, four Battalions, viz. one of Wangenheim, one of Munchau, one of Peterſheim, and one of Witt, took Poſſeſſion of this Capital. That Night his Pruſſian Majeſty lay at Counteſs Moczinſki's Garden. On the 10th, at Five o'Clock in the Morning, the greateſt Part of the Pruſſian Army marched in Order towards the Saxon Camp, and the Head Quarters are now at Seidlitz, not much above Half a German Mile diſtant from Pirna, whilſt the whole Camp is ſaid to extend itſelf, on the Right Hand, almoſt to the Frontiers of Bohemia. That Day one Regiment of Cuiraſſiers, and three of Dragoons, marched thro' this City into the Camp near Wilſdrup, where a Body of 16,000 Men is ſtill left. The Cavalry is exceedingly well mounted. The Pruſſian Garriſon here has ſet Centries at every Poſt where the Saxons formerly kept Guard, and obſerve as exact and ſtrict a Diſcipline as poſſible.

Liſbon, Auguſt 17. It is ſaid that the Engliſh have an Expedition upon the Carpet, in which they will employ the Garriſon of Gibraltar, which conſiſts at preſent of eleven Regiments.

Leipſick, Sept. 13. The King our Sovereign's Anſwer to the King of Pruſſia's Declaration is as follows:

"His Majeſty the King of Poland, wiſhing for nothing more ardently than the Continuance of Peace and Tranquility, has heard, with the greateſt Concern, that ſome Differences have ariſen between his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, which were to be followed by the March of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Troops into Bohemia.

"However, ſeeing the Requiſition made by his Pruſſian Majeſty, the King of Poland will not obſtruct the Paſſage of the ſaid Troops through his Dominions, provided they do no Damage there: And accordingly, his Poliſh Majeſty depends on his Pruſſian Majeſty's Declaration, viz. That his Troops ſhall obſerve an exact Diſcipline. Conſequently it is neceſſary, and good Order requires it, that his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould previouſly tell, at what Time, by what Places, and in what Number, thoſe Troops are to paſs, to the End that the King of Poland may appoint Commiſſaries, and give them Orders, to conduct the ſaid Troops by the Route they are to keep.

"The King of Poland expects beſides, and flatters himſelf, that the King of Pruſſia, as a Friend and good Neighbour, will not only have Regard to the unfavourable Situation the Territories and Subjects of his Poliſh Majeſty are in, through the Scantineſs of their laſt Harveſt, but that he will alſo cauſe ready Money to be paid, and at the current Market Price, for every Thing that ſhall be furniſhed to his Troops, whether it be Proviſions, Forage, or Draught Horſes, and make them perform as few Stages, and halt as ſeldom as poſſible.

"As to the Reſt, the King of Poland could not hear, without the greateſt Surprize, what his Pruſſian Majeſty adds to his Declaration, viz. That, conſidering what happened in 1744, he ought to take Meaſures againſt a Repetition of the like Events. His Poliſh Majeſty thinks this ſo much the more ſtrange, as no Parallel can be drawn between the then preſent Situation of Affairs. The King of Poland has all the Motives imaginable to abide by the Treaty of Peace of Dreſden, and he firmly abides by it. As an exact Obſerver of that Treaty, his chief Care has always been to live like a Friend and good Neighbour with the King of Pruſſia, and even to eſtabliſh this happy Harmony on a firmer Baſis. Such are his Principles and his Sentiments. They ought to make his Pruſſian Majeſty perfectly eaſy: He may rely on them in full Security, as alſo on the Declaration already made more than once to his Envoy Extraordinary, and now repeated in the preſent Declaration, viz. That his Poliſh Majeſty will take no Part in the preſent Broils and Differences between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the Empreſs Queen. His Poliſh Majeſty flatters himſelf that the King of Pruſſia, being ſatisfied with theſe freſh Aſſurances, will not exact from him, nor from his Dominions and Subjects, any Thing contrary to the Freedom of a Prince of the Empire; in ſhort, nothing that may oblige the King of Poland to have Recourſe to the Germanic Body, and to the Guarantees of general as well as particular Treaties of Peace."

The World knows, how the Conditions inſerted in this Anſwer have been fulfilled. Upwards of 60,000 Pruſſians have entered Saxony. All the Taxes and Revenues of the Electorate are collected now by the King of Pruſſia's Orders only. His Generals have levied the Money that was found in the Offices of the Receivers at Leipſick and other Places, and we ſtill furniſh them with Proviſions and Forage. The Intendants and Commiſſaries of the Army are yet at Torgau. Laſt Thurſday the City of Dreſden received a Pruſſian Garriſon, and Major General Baron de Wych is appointed Commandant there. The King our Sovereign is retired to Pirna, with two of his Sons. All our Troops are aſſembled in the Neighbourhood of that Place. In all Appearance they will be attacked by the Pruſſians, who want to be Maſters of the Elbe, even into Bohemia.

Bruſſels, Sept. 21. The French Troops encamped at Dunkirk and Calais, ſeparated on the 15th Inſtant; and all thoſe which compoſed the other Camps, formed along the Coaſts of the Ocean, were likewiſe to ſeparate the ſame Day. General Lucheſi departed from hence on Sunday laſt. General Marſchal, Governor of Luxemburgh, has likewiſe received Orders to repair immediately to the Army in Bohemia. [So far the Gazette.]

Paris, Sept. 10. The Court has received Information, that an Expedition is on Foot againſt the Colony of Martineco, and other of our Weſtern Iſlands, and that great Preparations are making in England, and a large Fleet fitting out for that Purpoſe.

September 13. Our Court ſeems determined to act vigorouſly in order to extricate the King of Poland out of his Diſtreſs. There is a Talk of forming three Bodies of 25,000 Men each, under the Command of the Duke de Belleiſle, Marſhal Maillebois, and the Count de Eſtrees.

A great Number of Couriers were diſpatched laſt Week to the different Courts of Europe. Our Troops are all in Motion, to go to the Aſſiſtance of the Court of Vienna. The Regiments of French Guards has received Orders to go to Calais and Dunkirk; the firſt Battallion marches Tomorrow, or the Day after, and the reſt will follow ſucceſſively.

One Thiebault is taken up near Bargerac, accuſed of having engaged 10,000 Proteſtants to ſecond the Engliſh in a Deſcent which they have reſolved to make near Marennes: 'Tis ſaid, he ſent the Duke of Cumberland Advice of every Thing that paſſed. They are now endeavouring to extort from him a Diſcovery of his Accomplices, after which he is to be executed.

September 14. We ſpeedily expect the Ratification of the Treaty that hath been happily concluded between our Court and that of Peterſburgh. It was ſigned on the Part of the King by M. de Rouille and the Abbe de la Ville, and by Count Beſtucheff, in the Name of the Empreſs of Ruſſia. It contains nine Articles.

September 17. From the Camp at Collin, in Bohemia, September 14. The whole Army is in Motion; Prince Piccolomini, with a Body of 25,000 Men, is marching towards Koningſgratz, in order to ſtop the Pruſſians at the Defiles of Bohemia; and Field Marſhal Count Brown marches with the reſt of the Army towards Leitmeritz. The King of Pruſſia, who is in Saxony with an Army of 60,000 Men, finds himſelf ſtopped by the King of Poland's keeping in an acceſſible Poſt between Pirna and Konigſtein, which prevents the Pruſſian Artillery being brought up the Elbe. The Saxon Army conſiſts of 18 or 20,000 Men.

The Sieur Beauſſier, arrived the 6th Inſtant at Port Louis, with the Heros Man of War, commanded by himſelf. He ſet Sail, with two others, from Louiſbourg the 13th of Auguſt: In his Paſſage he took 8 Engliſh Veſſels, and has brought with him 400 Priſoners, among whom are two Officers, and 161 German Soldiers, who were deſtined for the Royal American Regiment.

Toulon, Sept. 7. All Things here ſeem to indicate the approaching Departure of the Marquis de la Galiſſoniere's Squadron, perhaps before the End of the Week, for aught we know: And yet ſome are ſtill of Opinion, that it will not go out before next Spring. But ſuppoſing it ſails, no Body knows his Deſtination; for it is certain that the Engliſh Fleet has retired from before Mahon, though we know not what Courſe it has ſteered; and we cannot think our Squadron will be ſent out only to convey the Troops deſtined for Corſica, as the Paſſage to that Iſland is only a Morning's Work, and two Frigates are ſufficient to protect the Tranſports againſt any Corſairs that might lie in the Way.

Berlin, Sept. 8. We hear from Breſlau, that a Body of Auſtrian Troops has made an Inroad into his Majeſty Dominions in Sileſia, in the Neighbourhood of Jagendorf: But the Count Schwerin, Field Marſhal and Commandant in Upper Sileſia, had obliged them to retire with conſiderable Loſs. 'Tis added alſo, that this General purpoſes to ſecure the Paſs of Jablunka, a Place of vaſt Importance to obſtruct the Supplies which otherwiſe the Auſtrians might draw from Hungary and Tranſilvania.

Berlin, Sept. 14. The King has ſent Orders to M. de Klinggraff, his Miniſter at Vienna, to retire from that Court, his Majeſty not being ſatisfied with the Anſwer which was laſt made to him.

Utrecht, Sept. 17. The following is an authentic Liſt of the King of Pruſſia's Troops, viz. 16,325 Cuiraſſiers, 11,928 Dragoons, 10,263 Huſſars, and 119,143 Foot (in which are included the Garriſons of fortified Places.) Total, 152,359.

Cologne, Sept. 10. We learn from Paris, that on Account of the bold Step taken by the King of Pruſſia, by invading the Electorate of Saxony, with an open Deſign of attacking the Empreſs Queen of Hungary, and of diſturbing the Peace of the Empire, the Court of Verſailles thinks itſelf indiſpenſibly obliged, as a Friend and Ally to the Houſe of Auſtria, to ſend directly a Body of 40,000 Men to its Aſſiſtance; and that theſe Troops may be employed in the moſt effectual Manner, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty thinks it moſt expedient, as well for the Diverſion of the Enemy, as for the Security of the Auſtrian Netherlands, to march thoſe Troops into Weſtphalia.

Vienna, Sept. 8. The Pruſſian Miniſter is preparing to quit this Court without taking his Leave, and our Miniſter at Berlin has got Orders to do the ſame.

From the Head Quarters of the Pruſſian Army at Rothen, Schoneberg, in Saxony, September 7. That Column of Troops, at the Head of which is the King, directs its March along the Elbe, and Yeſterday encamped here, having Tannenberg on the Right, and Wundſcritz on the Left. The Prince of Brunſwick's Column encamped the Day before Yeſterday near Fryberg, and that of the Prince Bevern is encamped on the other Side of the Elbe, at Fiſchbach. We are informed that the Saxon Army is entrenched near Pirna, in order to diſpute our Entrance into Bohemia.

LONDON.

Sept. 20. Letters were received Yeſterday from Oſtend, by which it is pretended that that Place is to be delivered up to the French, and that in ſix Days the Troops of France are expected in Garriſon there.

This Morning Advice came from Sir Edward Hawke, by the Way of Gibraltar, that he has taken ſeveral Tranſports going to Mahon, and deſtroyed the Fort at Citadella.

The Liverpool Man of War, an old 40 Gun Ship, and a prime Sailer, is purchaſed by ſome Merchants to be fitted out as a Privateer. This will make the ſixth Privateer fitted out in the River Thames.

The Happy Sloop of War has brought into Plymouth the Roſe of St. Maloes, a French Privateer of 10 Carriage Guns, and 90 Men, taken the 16th Inſtant by the Tartan off the Start.

We hear that the King of Pruſſia, on a late particular Occaſion, ordered his Clergy, in their ſeveral Departments, to preach on the following Texts: ---- "And the Lord hath given me Knowledge of it, and I know it, then thou ſhewedſt me their Doings. But I was like a Lamb or an Ox that is brought to the Slaughter; and I knew not that they had deviſed Devices againſt me, ſaying, Let us deſtroy the Tree, with the Fruit thereof, and let us cut him off from the Land of the Living, that his Name may be no more remembered. But, O Lord of Hoſts, that judgeſt righteouſly, that trieſt the Reins of the Heart, let me ſee thy Vengeance on them; for unto thee have I revealed my Cauſe." Jer. xi. 18, 19, 20.

Sept. 22. It is ſaid the Parliament will meet for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs on the 16th of November.

Admiral Byng has received Orders to prepare for his Trial, which, we are told, ſtands fixed for ſome time next Month, the Arrival of his Witneſſes being now every Day expected. Upon the Delivery of this Meſſage to him, we are informed, that he required a longer Time, and the Liberty of ſending for more Witneſſes; but all further Indulgence of this Kind has been denied.

The Amazon Man of War has taken a Martineco Man.

The two French Ships taken by the St. George and Amazon Privateers of Guernſey, are reckoned worth 30,000 l. There are on board one of them 430 Hogſheads of Sugar, 30 Tons of Coffee, 50 Bales of Cotton, and 4000 lb. Weight of Indigo, beſides a great Quantity of all Sorts of Weſt-India Goods.

A Brig and a Snow, one laden with Coals, and the other with Bale Goods, for Hamburgh, were taken in the North Seas by a Privateer from Dunkirk, Captain Maurrell, of 8 Carriage Guns, 8 Swivels, and 70 Men, who had ranſomed a Veſſel from the Weſt-Indies for 2950 l.

The Hull Merchant, Dobbin, from Rhode-Iſland for Hull, came North about, and was taken the 14th Inſtant, ten Leagues from Holly-Iſland, by a Privateer of 12 Carriage Guns, and 100 Men, and ranſomed for 870 l.

The Charming Molly, an American Ship, Capt. Rolles, from Honduras, deeply laden, was met at Sea in great Diſtreſs, having loſt her Rudder, and both Pumps at Work; and not having been heard of ſince, is feared to be loſt.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, September 24.

"This Morning ſailed Rear Admiral Norris, to join Admiral Boſcawen. The Torbay, Commodore Keppel, ſails next Sunday. Yeſterday arrived the Gibraltar from a Cruize; ſhe has retaken two Engliſh Ships, and ſent them in here."

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, September 18.

"We have Letters in Town from Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron to their Friends here, which ſay, that he has lately taken 12 Veſſels laden with Proviſions for the Iſland of Minorca; and further take Notice, that the Diſtreſs among the Inhabitants is ſo great there, that they frequently come off in Boats, deſiring him either to deſtroy them, or ſuffer them to have Proviſions. They ſay, that the Garriſon at St. Philip's are ſo much in Want of freſh Proviſions, that on an Army landing, it is ſuppoſed they would ſurrender without ſtriking a Stroke.---I aſked my Informant if this News might be depended on; on which he ſhewed me two Letters he had received from the Fleet, one from on board the Admiral,"

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, September 19.

"The Eſſex, Capt. Harland, came in here on Thurſday laſt, and in his Paſſage met 7 Martineco Men, 3 of which ran away, and the other 4 drew up in a Line to fight him, the largeſt carrying 36 Guns; but as ſoon as he opened his lower Ports, and treated them with his 32 lb. Sugar Plumbs, they immediately ſtruck; the French Commodore loſt ſeven Men, and Part of one of his Buttocks. On their being brought in, the Sailors were all ſent Priſoners to the

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

Caſtle; 'tis ſaid they are worth at leaſt 60,000 l."

Sept. 5. By a Letter from Cologne, dated the 17th Inſtant, we are told, that the Magiſtrates of that City have received a very polite Letter from the King of Pruſſia, in which he gives them the Reaſons that render it expedient for him to inſiſt upon their admitting a Garriſon of his Troops to remain there during the Winter.

By a private Letter from Francfort, dated the 15th Inſtant, we are aſſured that the Pruſſians have blocked up the Saxon Troops in their Entrenchments at Pirna, and have cut off their Communication both with Bohemia and their own Country; ſo that they muſt be ſpeedily in great Want of Proviſion. The ſame Letter ſays, That the Pruſſians have formed a Camp of Obſervation, compoſed of 24,000 Men, in the Neighbourhood of Nuremberg. It is added, in a Poſtſcript, that his Poliſh Majeſty has conſented to a Treaty of Neutrality, and by the Mediation of a certain Power, will give the King of Pruſſia the Security that he demands for the Performance of that Treaty, in order to ſave his Subjects from thoſe Miſeries to which they muſt be otherwiſe expoſed.

They write from Paris, that an Army of 24,000 Men, commanded by the Prince de Soubiſe, are to paſs the Rhine without Delay, to the Relief of the Empreſs Queen; and that another Army of twice that Force will enter the Low-Countries; and, in Conjunction with 20,000 Auſtrians, invade the King of Pruſſia's Dominions on that Side, and beſiege Weſel.

There is a ſtrong Report, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has declared War in Form againſt the Empreſs Queen of Hungary; that the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, has entered into Treaty with the King of Pruſſia, and likewiſe that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has refuſed to ſign the defenſive Treaty of Neutrality between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles.

It is rumoured that 12,000 Men will ſoon embark for Germany, which, when joined by a Body of Pruſſian, Anſpach, and Bareith Troops, will form an Army of 60,000 Men, and are deſigned as an Army of Obſervation, under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke.

Some Forces lately embarked in Ireland, are ſailed to reinforce the Garriſons of Guernſey and Jerſey.

Sept. 27. *We hear a Pruſſian Ship has been ſtopped at Oſtend, and that the Engliſh Ships there were expected to be detained likewiſe.*

The Experiment Man of War was arrived at Gibraltar from Admiral Hawke, and gave an Account, that the Admiral had taken 70 Tartans bound for Mahon with Cattle and Proviſion.

BOSTON, November 22.

By Veſſels from Halifax, we learn, That Commodore Holmes has ſail'd for England with all the Men of War except a 60 Gun Ship and a Sloop of War.

Captain Dennin who arrived here laſt Week from Maryland, adviſes that on the 10th Inſt. he was chaſed 6 Hours by a long black Snow full of Men, off Delaware River; but by Help of the Night he eſcaped; when Capt. Dennin firſt ſaw her, he took her for a Merchantman, having no Top-gallant-ſails rigg'd.

NEW-YORK, November 29.

Monday laſt, his Majeſty's Ship the Nightingale, James Campbell, Eſq; Commander, arrived here in 12 Days from Halifax.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated Nov. 6. 1756.

"The Commodore's Schooner, which was ſent to Louiſbourgh about 18 Days ago, is returned with about 90 Priſoners, having been admitted under a Flag of Truce, which are to be exchanged for a like Number from hence.----There has been only two Prizes carried in thither of any Conſequence; the one a Ship from Liverpool, for New-York; the other a Snow with Salt, Capt. Samuel Livingſton.----They left a ſmall Privateer in the Harbour, of 6 Carriage Guns, but no other Veſſels of War."

Captain Deane, who ſailed from Newcaſtle the third of October, ſays, That Captain Maſterton of this Port, ſailed from thence a Fortnight before him. Laſt Tueſday he ſaw a Ship ſtanding to the Northward; but did not ſpeak with her: He heard nothing of any of our Londoners at Newcaſtle.

Two armed Veſſels are getting ready at Boſton, in Order to protect the Coaſt of that Province. [An Example worthy of Imitation.]

Capt. Kip from Coracoa, informs, that a Sloop from Grand Tierre came into that Port to fit out as a Privateer againſt the Engliſh, and in particular deſigned to attempt his Schooner as ſoon as he put out; but the Dutch Governor being acquainted of it, detained the Frenchman 48 hours after Capt. Kip ſailed. About ten Days ago Capt. Kip was chaſed by a large Sloop full of Men, ſuppoſed an Enemy, but having the Weather Gage, he left her a-ſtern.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.

Captain M'Dougall, from Jamaica, ſpoke with the Philadelphia, Capt. Forſyth, two Weeks ago, on his Paſſage for London from the Bay of Honduras; all well on board.

Captain Cuzzins is ſafe arrived at Halifax from this Place.

☞ The MANAGERS of the NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY hereby give the Publick Notice, That as Numbers of their Tickets were ſent Abroad to different Places for Sale, and they have not yet received the Returns, whether they are ſold or not, they are obliged to poſtpone the Drawing until Wedneſday, the 29th of this Month, when it will certainly be drawn without further

The Publick is deſired to beware of Counterfeit TEN SHILLING New-Caſtle Bills, ſome of which have again appeared among us; they are done from a Copperplate, dated 1745, and in the Arms there is DPOIT, inſtead of DROIT. The ſame Counterfeits were advertiſed in this Paper ſome Years ago, and may be eaſily diſcovered.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from New-York.
Ship City-of-Derry, W. Hamilton, from Londonderry.
Brig Sally, John Harper, from Halifax.
Sloop Dart, Joſeph Outerbridge, from Bermuda.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Samuel and Molly, William Quoys, for Barbados.
Brig William, Walter Rench, for Newry.
Sloop Jennings, Jeremiah Baſſett, for Antigua,
Brig Molly, George Eckles, for Jamaica and the Bay.
Brig Thiſtle, Magnus Watſon, for Barbados.
Schooner Recovery, Lawrence Brice, for New-Providence.
Ship King-George, John Hamilton, for Londonderry.
Ship City-of-Derry, William Hamilton, for Ditto.
Brig Rebecca, Edward Stiles, for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Sloop Dove, Jonathan Copeland, to Antigua.
Sloop Molly, Ebenezer Love, to New-Providence.
Sloop Alcadia, Thomas Derrick, to New-York.
Schooner Abigail Nathaniel Winſlow, to Boſton.
Sloop Aurora, William Higgs, to St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Induſtry, Nicholas Thorndike, to Salem.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, to New-York.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE,

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1757. Containing, beſides the uſual Calculations, Rules for chuſing a healthy Situation; and preventing the Inconveniences of an unhealthy one.---How to make a *Striking Sun-dial*, by which not only a Man's own Family, but all his Neighbours for ten Miles round may know what a Clock it is, when the Sun ſhines, without ſeeing the Dial.---Rules to be agreeable in Converſation.---How to riſe at Court.---Reaſons for Reſignation to the Will of Heaven.---Rules of Law fit to be obſerved in making Purchaſes ſafe.----Advantages of Sincerity.----Friends loſt by Exceſs of Wit.---Breakfaſt, Dinner, and Supper of *Pride*.---Religion no Subject for Jeſting.---Happy Effects of Diligence and Perſeverance.---Of *Modeſty*.---Liberty of the Preſs.---True Paradoxes on the *Jewiſh*, *Chriſtian* and *Mahometan* Sabbaths.---Of Giving Advice.---Of Ambition.----On Happineſs and Contentment.---Godlineſs more valuable than Learning.---How to have green tender *Indian* Corn to eat all the Year round.---Of the great blazing Star expected this Year 1757 or 1758, and its dreadful poſſible Conſequences to the Globe of this Earth.---How to ſtop immediately the moſt violent Bleeding of Wounds, by an eaſy Remedy; very uſeful to Soldiers fighting in the Woods, at a Diſtance from Surgeons.---How to recover Salt from old Brine or Pickle, and improve it in Goodneſs; an eaſy and valuable Art where Salt is dear.---How by an eaſy and ready Method to gauge any Caſk. With many other Matters curious, entertaining and uſeful, both in Verſe and Proſe, wiſe Sayings, pleaſant Turns, &c. &c. &c.

Where alſo may be had,

The POCKET-ALMANACK for the YEAR 1757.

DROPT *in the Street, oppoſite the New Printing Office, a Bag, with a Caniſter of Tea and other Things. The Owner applying to the Printer may have them again.*

ALL perſons indebted to Michael Groſs, of the Borough of Lancaſter ſtorekeeper, by bond, bill, note, or book debt, are deſired to come and pay betwixt and the firſt day of February next; and thoſe that do not come by that time, may expect to be troubled, as ſaid Groſs intends ſoon to leave the place.

℔ 5s. Tbctf.

To be LETT,

THE bakehouſe late in the tenure of Thomas Euſtace, ſituated on the Dock, near Walnut-ſtreet. For terms enquire of WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, in Second-ſtreet.

CAme to the plantation of Capt. Elves, near the Lower Ferry, in July laſt, a black cow, with a white belly, had a bell on, and is about four years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ PHILIP PAINTER, living on ſaid plantation.

CAME to the plantation of James Bartley, of Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, a conſiderable time ago, a red cow, with white on her face. The owner coming and deſcribing her other marks, and paying charges, may have her again. Dated this 24th day of November, 1756.

⊕ JAMES BARTLEY.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH WOOD,

At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Campbell's,

AVERY large aſſortment of gold and ſilver lace, gold and ſilver baſket brade, vellum and cord, &c. &c. Alſo men and womens Dreſden ruffles, brocades, loopſtrings, tobines, ſattins, and all other goods, as uſual. Tbctf.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

In the townſhip of Cheſter, and county of Burlington,

A GOOD convenient houſe and lot, a young bearing orchard of good fruit, and a good ſmith's ſhop, well, &c. It is a very convenient place for a blackſmith, one being much wanted. Any blackſmith inclining to rent the ſame, by applying to Richard Satterthwaite, living near the premiſes, may know the conditions.

Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, November, 1756.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, the ſeventh or eighth inſtant, at night, a grey mare, nine or ten years old, 13 hands high, is a natural pacer, broad and ſnug made, a little flea bitten, travels very ſnug, and goes middling faſt; ſhe is apt to ſnore a little as ſhe rides, has a little head, and ſmall ears, is apt to ſhift when driven to her ſpeed, and three fourths of her mane trimmed. It is thought ſhe is taken towards Philadelphia or the Jerſeys by a deſerter from New-York. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the mare may be had again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have Thirty Shillings for each, paid by me GEORGE MACKRELL. ☞

Dover, November 26, 1756.

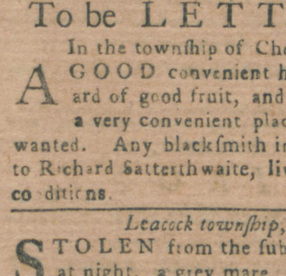
NOW in Dover goal, a Negroe man, who ſays he belongs to John Pennington, in Cecil or Kent county Maryland. The maſter of ſaid Negroe is deſired to come and take him away, or he will be ſold to diſcharge the priſon fees.

¶ JAMES WELLS, Goaler.

DESERTED, from Captain Work's Company, in Colonel Clapham's Regiment, in the Service of the Province of Pennſylvania, Philip Clydehope, a German, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, a ſlender Man, freſh coloured, has brown Hair, ſpeaks no Engliſh, and carried off his Regimentals, Arms and Blankets. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by Mr. JAMES YOUNG, Commiſſary of the Muſters, or by me PATRICK WORK. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to Alexander Baillie, of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter, by bill, bond, or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay to Richard M'Caddon, whom I have legally impowered. ALEXANDER BAILLIE. ⊕

For NEWRY,



The Brigantine

WILLIAM,

Walter Rench Maſter,

Now lying at Mr. Plumſted's Wharff, and will ſail with the greateſt expedition, 3 fourths of her cargo being ready to take on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to William Bingham, or ſaid Maſter on board. She is a prime ſailer, and has good accommodations for paſſengers.

RUN away, laſt night, from [illegible] vant girl, that belonged to [illegible] ſey; ſhe was advertiſed ſome time [illegible] of Elizabeth Burk, but changes he[illegible] Betty Brin, Betty Dawſon, &c.. She [illegible] nies her country, is about 18 years of [illegible] complexion, and ſpeaks much through h[illegible] went away, a blue calimancoe gown, ſtripe[illegible] black ſilk bonnet, was bare footed. It is [illegible] wards Annapolis, in Maryland, to ſome of h[illegible] who ſhe ſaid lived that way. She ſtoops muc[illegible] ever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her in [illegible] may be had again, ſhall have Four Pounds rew[illegible] charges, paid by GEORGE [illegible]

N. B. I deſire that all perſons would take no[illegible] tiſement, and ſecure the girl, wherever found, as [illegible] ſhe is not got; and not to believe what ſhe ſays, as ſh[illegible] ly tell many lies. If ſecured, ſend notice to David [illegible] Cheſter, or to ſaid George Keith, with all ſpeed.

Philadelphia, November 23, 175[illegible]

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in East-Town, Ches[illegible] county, a Dutch ſervant girl, named Elizabeth Huſton, alias Elizabeth Oſton, about 21 years of age, is a ſhort well ſet girl, with grey eyes, and brown hair, of a brown complexion, and has a broad face: Had on when ſhe went away, an old flaxen ſhift, a new linſey petticoat, an under petticoat, red, blue and white, a ſhort ſtriped linſey jacket, with blue and white patches under the arms, no ſtockings, mens ſhoes, her heels cracked behind. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by EDWARD CONNOR.

For ANTIGUA,

The Brigantine

Charming Sally,

Now lying at Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff. For freight apply to Archibald Hillhouſe, at his houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, or Capt. George Logan, on board ſaid Brigantine.

WHEREAS *Thomas Leget, of Eaſt Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, in the Province of Penniſylvania, by articles of agreement, dated laſt February, agreed, under the penalty of 300 £ to convey unto James Herron, of Eaſt-Fallowfield, in the ſaid county, in fee ſimple, a plantation and tract of land, of 123 acres, whereon he the ſaid Thomas Leget now dwells, for One Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds: And whereas the ſaid Thomas Leget obtained ſeven ſeveral bonds, all dated laſt February, from the ſaid James Herron, for the payment of the ſaid money to the ſaid Leget, as follows, viz. One bond for the payment of 40 £ the 27th day of this inſtant, November, and the other ſix bonds each for the payment of £ 15 10 0 on the 27th of November yearly: And whereas the ſaid James Herron, ſince the ſaid agreement, is credibly informed the ſaid land is not only mortgaged to the truſtees of the Loan-Office of this province, but alſo to George Leget and James Starret; and the ſaid George Leget informed the ſaid James Herron, that he, the ſaid George Leget, and James Starret, have a bill of ſale for all the goods and chattels in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Thomas Leget, ſo that the ſaid Thomas Leget cannot make the ſaid James Herron a good and ſufficient conveyance of the ſaid plantation and land according to the ſaid agreement: Theſe are therefore to forewarn and deſire all Perſon and Perſons not to take any aſſignment of the ſaid bonds, or any of them; and every Gentleman of the Law not to take the ſaid bonds, or any of them, to put in ſuit, or ſue for the money therein mentioned, for as they were obtained in ſo fraudulent a manner, the ſaid James Herron will not pay them, or any of them, as he hath not, nor is not likely to receive any value for the ſaid bonds, nor any of them; given under the hand of the ſaid James Herron, the 16th day of November, 1756.* JAMES HERRON. ✻

THIS *is to give notice, That Hugh Williams and Dorothy his wife (late Dorothy Read) adminiſtrators to the eſtate of Samuel Read, late of Philadelphia, baker, deceaſed, did, ſome months paſt, in this paper, inform all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, that they had appointed Joſiah Davenport to ſettle the ſame, deſiring them to pay their reſpective ballances to him within ſix weeks; notwithſtanding ſuch notice, but very few have ſhew'd the leaſt inclination to ſave themſelves the expences of a lawſuit. They being now preſt by the guardian for the children for their dividend of the ſaid eſtate, do once more aſſure all ſuch perſons, that no longer time can be by them allowed to them for the payment thereof than the 25th day of this inſt. November: They therefore deſire all perſons concerned, not to take it amiſs, they being under a neceſſity to act as the law directs at December term next, without reſpect to perſons.* HUGH WILLIAMS, *and* DOROTHY WILLIAMS.

N. B. The books, bonds, notes, &c. are in the hands of ſaid Davenport, who may be found at his ſchool-houſe in third ſtreet, next the Reverend Mr. Tennant's Meeting-houſe, any hour between 8 in the morning and 9 at night. ¶

BRoke looſe, or taken away, from the ſign of the Unicorn, on Conеſtogo road, a dark bay horſe, narrow behind, a natural pacer, about 14 hands and a half high, ſhod before, 4 years old, a very ſmall ſtar in his forehead; had on a hunting ſaddle, with green pluſh houſings, and a curb bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſaddle, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, living in New-town, Cheſter county, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward for the horſe, and Five Shillings for the ſaddle. WILLIAM HUNTER. ‖

STray'd, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, living in Mountholly, on the 7th day of May laſt, a ſorrel mare, about 13 hands high, with a blaze in her face down over her noſe, branded on the near buttock VD, trots and gallops well. Any perſon bringing ſaid creature to the ſubſcriber, or ſecuring her, ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ DANIEL JONES.

LOST, or ſtolen, about the firſt of November, 1756 a bond of Fifty-five Pounds, from William Raulſton, and William Starrat, to James Moore, payable the 27th of November, 1757, with the figure 7 in the margent: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to take any aſſignment on the ſaid bond, for I have not aſſign'd the ſame to any perſon. JAMES MOORE. ‡

THIS is to give notice, that there are at the plantation of John Rhodes, living in Rockhill townſhip, Bucks county, two large ſteers, one of a browniſh colour, and the other a py'd colour; they followed ſaid Rhodes's cattle from the Blue Mountains, and have been with them theſe three months paſt: The Owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and fetch them away, as the ſubſcriber cannot keep them much longer for want of fodder. JOHN RHODES. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

CHARLES MEREDITH,

At his ſtore, the corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and East-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. ⊕

READy Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

O L D,

Nathaniel Ware, Esq; six miles
ver Delaware, West-Jersey. The
ut 400 acres, 200 of which are
culture, and the soil extremely natu-
heat being neither liable to be devoured
by the frost. There are two good dwell-
, cart-house, smoke-house, and cooper's
with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard,
good fence. The mill-house is of stone, 60
in breadth, is an over-shot, has two pair of
il, &c. all go by water. It is well accustom-
ake as good work as the best mill in the Jer-
command wheat enough, and is conveniently si-
ork and Philadelphia markets, being less than
waggon road from Brunswick, and boats carrying
may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoe-
o purchase the same, either the whole or part, may
pt. Thomas Clarke of New York, or William Cleay-
enton, and be by them informed of the title and condi-
sale. ⊕ 5t. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, containing 230 acres of land, situate in Mill-creek hundred, New Castle county, about 120 acres cleared, and well fenced, of which there is 16 acres of meadow, and springs of water in every field; an orchard, and good house, barn, stables, malt-house and still-house, all in good repair. Any Person that inclines to purchase, may take a view of the premises, and see both title and terms, at the subscriber's, dwelling on said place. If it suits the purchasers, they may have 100 acres by itself, or the whole. ‡ SAMUEL CORRY.

New-town, Chester county, November 6, 1756.

DRopt, on the road between William Hunter's and my dwelling house, about the 21st of August last, two bonds, drawn by said Hunter, payable to myself, one of them for Fifty Pounds currency; the other Ten Pounds, given at different Times, as will appear by the dates. This is therefore to give notice to whoever hath pick'd them up, that upon their returning them, they shall receive a Pistole reward, paid by JOSEPH PRATT. *

New-Castle, October 20, 1756.

THERE are now in the goal of this county three Negroe men, committed some days ago as runaways. One, who calls himself Ben, says he belongs to Mr. Rhody Neil in Virginia. Another, who calls himself Jem, says he belongs to Mr. Spencer Smith in Virginia. They seem both to be new Negroes, and can read. The other calls himself James, and says he belongs to Samuel Blunt, captain of a company of foot living in Kent Island, Maryland. The owners of said Negroes are hereby desired to come in six weeks from this date, and take them out of goal, otherwise they will be sold for their fees, by

⊕ JOHN THOMPSON, Gosler.

CAME to the plantation of John Williamson, in Bensalem township, near Neshaminey Ferry, the first day of October last, a likely sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, also a black colt, two years old past. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

⊖ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ellis, late of this city glazier, deceased, whether by mortgage, bond, specialty, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired speedily to pay the same: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by me the subscriber, who am fully authorized for that purpose.

JOHN KNOWLES.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

On the corner of Front-street and Catherine-street, next door to the Sugar-loaf, Society-Hill,

A GOOD convenient brick house, and kitchen back, two stories high each, and a bake-house, with a large oven, very convenient for a baker, there being no bake-house near it. There is good yard room, and a little garden. The place will be fit to go into in five or six weeks, or sooner, if wanted. Enquire of WILLIAM ADAMS, living on the premises. ¶ 5t. Tbc.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1756.

PHILADELPHIA *and* PERTH-AMBOY *Stages.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the Subscribers, John Butler, of Philadelphia, at the Sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry Alley, begins his Stage on Tuesday, the Ninth of this instant November, from his House, and will proceed with his Waggon to the House of Nathaniel Parker, at Trenton Ferry; and from thence the Goods and Passengers to be carried over the Ferry to the House kept by George Moschell, where Francis Holman will meet the above John Butler, and exchange their Passengers, &c. and then proceed on Wednesday through Princetown and New-Brunswick, to the House of Obadiah Aires, in Perth-Amboy, where will be a good Boat, with all Conveniencies necessary, kept by John Thompson and William Waller, for the Reception of Passengers, &c. who will proceed on Thursday Morning, without Delay, for New-York, and there land at Whitehall, where the said Waller and Thompson will give Attendance at the House of Abraham Bockeys until Monday Morning following, and then will return to Perth-Amboy, where Francis Holman on Tuesday Morning following will attend, and return with his Waggon to Trenton Ferry, to meet John Butler, of Philadelphia, and there exchange their Passengers, &c. for New-York and Philadelphia.

It is hoped, that as these Stages are attended with a considerable Expence, for the better accommodating Passengers, that they will merit the Favours of the Publick; and whoever will be pleased to favour them with their Custom, shall be kindly used, and have due Attendance given them by their humble Servants, JOHN BUTLER, FRANCIS HOLMAN, JOHN THOMPSON, and WILLIAM WALLER.

To be SOLD by

THOMAS M,JANET, and Company,

In Water-street,

THE remainder of their goods, very cheap for ready money, or short credit, as the partnership between the said M'Janet and company, and John Pollock, is expired. All those that are indebted to them, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have demands against them, to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1756.

WHereas an advertisement hath been continued some time in this paper about a tract of 1000 acres of land, in West-Town, Chester county, enquiry to be made of John Taylor and Joseph Parker of Chester: Said land was proposed to be divided into lots, and there now remains to be disposed of only about 400 acres, equally well timbered and watered. Any person may be further informed by applying to Joseph Parker, Esq; at Chester, Mr. John Hannam at Concord, or Mr. William Jones, at Birmingham, near the said land. Tbctf.

CAME to the plantation of John Jones, in Whitemarsh township, some time in August last, an old black cow, ear-marked, with a slit in her off ear. The owner describing her other marks, and paying charges, may have her again. ¶ JOHN JONES.

STRAYED away from the subscriber in August last, a working ox, of a dark brown colour, and white belly, has a star in his forehead, is branded on both horns A M, about 12 years old, and the end of his tail white. Whoever brings said ox to the owner, living a mile from Lancaster, or gives notice of him, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Ten Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me ABRAHAM MAYER.

Imported from London and Bristol, and to be sold by

JOSHUA FISHER,

At his store in Front-street, between Walnut-street and the Drawbridge,

THreepenny, 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, pidgeon, duck, goose and swan shot, ozenbrigs, 7 eights, yard wide, and apron cotton and linen checks, 6 qr. and yard wide muslins, cambricks, clear, long and pistol lawns, tandem silesias and hollands, princes linens, bed bunts, Flanders bed patterns, Scots and coloured threads, silk, thread and cotton laces, romal and Scots handkerchiefs, rosette and lutestring silk ditto, single silk caps, cloth coloured sewing silk, mohair and silk and hair black and cloth coloured India taffeties, ell wide black and changeable persians, sattin, paduasoy and taffety ribbons, calicoes, cloth coloured and scarlet womens short cloaks, men and womens hose, superfine, super and coarse broadcloths, German serges, forest cloths, napt coatings, bearskins, Dutch blankets, blue duffils, kerseys, plains, shaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, camblets, blue everlastings, 7 and 8 qr. spotted ruggs, 8 qr. green ditto, 8 and 9 quarter blankets, embossed, red and white flannels, striped linseys, death-head buttons, silver pattern metal ditto, nests of trunks, writing paper, muffatees, felt hats, Leghorn ditto, quality bindings, snuff boxes, ivory combs, white metal, brass and steel shoe buckles, knitting, sewing and darning needles, pins, eight day repeating clocks, silver watches, large quarto bibles, young man's companions, testaments, psalters, Dilworth's spelling-books, splinter, chest and stock locks, Bateman's drops, British oil, Turlington's balsam, HL hinges, taylors shears, iron candlesticks, brass ball ditto, steel plate and iron handsaws, smiths and handsaw files, iron pots, brass kettles, pewter and allom. Where also may be had tea, coffee and chocolate, an assortment of cutlary ware, and many other goods, too tedious to insert. 2M.

To be SOLD,

BY the subscriber, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on Neshaminey creek, four miles above the ferry, and nineteen miles from Philadelphia, one of the best watered mills on the continent, on a pleasant healthy situation, with all necessary conveniences, chiefly new, as thoroughfare floodgates and dam, new mill-house and new husk, four floors, the two middle ones doubled, two pair of exceeding good mill stones, one of which is cullens, two screens, which the wheat goes through before it is ground, and will dispatch work and make as much merchantable flour out of 1000 bushels of wheat as any mill; a good well finished stone house and kitchen, with 5 fire-places, two good dry cellars under the house, a piaza along the whole front of the house and kitchen, and one end of the house; a framed cooper's shop, bran-house, waggon-house, cart-house, chaise-house, stables, barracks, and several other buildings; a very suitable place for a store and tavern, and tradesmen, such as a smith, shoemaker, taylor, cooper, &c. and is as nigh a way from Philadelphia to Trenton, as any made use of, and in a very good part of the country for wheat; between 70 and 80 acres of very good land, 30 of which is cleared, some part choice meadow, and produces 15 tons of the best hay yearly without dung, a young orchard, grafted fruit, that bears, the remainder very good woodland, all bounded on Neshaminy creek, and in good repair, two miles from the landing belonging to the premises, with a frame store-house, with a granary at one end that will contain 600 bushels of wheat, and a wharff, where a shallop can lie along side with 1000 bushels of wheat, and often comes from and goes to, the above city in one tide. Also a good flat, decked and rigged, with a mast and sail, which hoists flour in and out, and carries between 4 and 500 bushels of wheat. Likewise servants and Negroes, by trade coopers, a carter, and miller; a waggon, cart, gears and horses. And also fifty-two acres and a half of good land, one mile from said mill, with a new dwelling-house, 30 acres cleared, the remainder good swamp woodland, well timbered. Any person that inclines to purchase part or the whole, is invited to view the premises, where they shall be kindly received, and know the terms. STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

N. B. Fish enough may be caught on the premises to supply many families. Tbc.

Just imported in the Otter, Captain Rankin, from London, and to be sold cheap, for cash or short credit, by

RHEA and *WIKOFF*,

At their store, the fifth door below Black-horse-alley, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut streets,

FINE boiled double camblets, cloth coloured, crimson, and green double worsted damasks, russels, red and white flannels, ozenbrigs, cross barred Hungarians, striped camblettees, womens black velvet, cloth coloured cotton velvet, mens and womens yarn and worsted hose, figured cottons, silk handkerchiefs, a neat assortment of round and flat death head silk and hair buttons, silk and hair twist, scarlet and cloth coloured short cloaks, gunpowder, best London muskets London proof, ditto with bayonets, carbines, trading and birding guns, cutlasses, lead and shot, silver watches, with enamelled plates; an assortment of new fashioned pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, thicksets, Scots threads, white galoon, cord and braid, silk cord, hairbine, black, blue, yellow, pink, crimson and cloth coloured taffeties, striped, blue and cloth coloured ell wide persians, a variety of stamped cottons and linens, calicoes and dark ground chints, India and English chints in patterns, Italian crape and tiffany for mourning, red and blue bandanoes, sectersoy romals, culgee handkerchiefs, mens and womens thread and cotton hose, black silk and worsted breeches patterns, silk caps, double allopeens, duroys, womens chipt, black horse hair and flower'd sattin hats, wool cards, London loaf sugar, black pepper, horsewhips, pink, blue, white and cloth coloured durants, pink, blue and cloth coloured tammies, black bombazeen, bone wood, stick and black fans, nankeens, womens and girls white and coloured glaized lamb mittens and gloves, mens and womens black ruff top ditto, womens bath lamb mittens, bobbins and tapes, long and short scythes, split bone and buck table knives and forks, round ivory handle ditto, barbers and small scissars, ell neck cuttoes, with dagger points, buck sealed penknives, pistol cap knives, with dagger points, buffler, buck and brass handle penknives, Barlow's ditto, fine pearl and tortoise handle silver back four blade knives, razors, lancets, horse phleams, brass and enamelled ink pots and fountain pens, black, blue, pink, scarlet and cloth colour'd calimancoes, black, blue, cloth colour'd and scarlet shaloons, blue and drab colour'd broad-cloths, cloth colour'd and green naps, red and blue half-thicks, kerseys, red and blue pennystone and bays, striped and red flannels, bearskins, forrest-cloths, green and mottled rugs, rose blankets, striped and cross-barr'd tobines, mourning crapes, 6-qr. and yard-wide muslins, lungee romals, persian and sooley handkerchiefs, black, blue and scarlet everlasting, silk camblets and camblettees, blue and green chinaes and harratteens for beds, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, buttons and hair, white and cloth colour'd sattins, black lutestring and alamode, 7-eights and yard-wide Irish linens, tandems and garlix, fine gulix holland, pistol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, napkening and clouting diaper, diaper and damask table-cloths, ozenbrigs, light and cloth colour'd baladine sewing silks, an assortment of check linens, bed-bunts, bolster tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering and qualities, a variety of new fashion'd ribbons, flat and round silk laces, pins, writing paper, cotton counterpains, buckrams, an assortment of steel, metal and brass buckles, snuff boxes, metal buttons, brass cocks, a variety of door and closet locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand saws, hammers, gimblets, rasps, files, chissels, broad axes, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, short pipes, faggots of steel, felt hats, black worsted stockings, an assortment of sadlery, gun locks, variety of brass handles and escutcheons, setts of hearted desk locks, an assortment of till locks in suits, sprigs, brass patent tandlesticks, ink-powder, sealing wax, japanned waiters, red lead and litharge, Dutch painted tea-tables, and Madeira wine by the Pipe, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Swanzey, Captain Vaughan, from London, and to be sold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his store in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, and opposite Mr. John Armit's,

FIne and superfine broad cloths, cross barr'd yard-wide stuffs, venetians, corded poplins, broad and narrow messinets, new figure and figur'd tobine, figur'd half-ell grazets and worsted damasks, camblets and camblettees, crape and best baladine sewing silk, taffeties, and paduasoy ribbons, plain and purl'd sattin, and grogram ditto, a choice assortment of the newest fashion'd figur'd ribbon, plain and striped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland and diaper tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and silk laces, 6-qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. cotton ditto, filletting, white and colour'd tapes, stay-cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould shirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, sealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons and silk twist, mens and youths worsted hose, womens ditto, mens and womens thread and cotton hose, mens silk ditto, worsted, cotton and silk caps, cotton bindings, stay, shoe and London worsted, quality ditto, striped, lettered and scarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, half-thicks, frizes and shaloons, playing cards, felt hats, rugs, blankets, striped duffils, coatings, swanskins, red padua and scarlet perpetuanas, mens and womens horse whips, ozenbrigs, 9-qr. and 10 qr. Flander's bed ticks, English ditto, 6, and 6 and half qr. bed-bunts, brown and white russia sheeting, plain and cruddled russia linen, brown and white pomerania ditto, 3-qr. and 7 eights garlix, brown and white buckram, single and double silesias, pistol lawns, russia diaper, clouting ditto, tabling and napkening damask, napkening diaper and damask, German and Holland whited long lawns, dowlas, samplering and stay canvas, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard and 3-eights linen checks, 7 eights, yard-wide, yard and 3 eights cotton ditto, yard-wide cotton hollands, pocket sustians and white jeans, brown roles and brown hessens, plain and striped muslins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and callicoes, full chints, newest fashioned dark and shagreen ground ditto, cotton and silk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and striped ginghams, peniascoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide persian, tapsels and chilloes, black, colour'd and striped India taffeties, India damasks, seckterfoy and lungee romals, striped persians and black India paduasoys, bar lead, large and small shot, wool cards, best London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, small gilt trunks, steel hand-saws and stock locks, common black and secret pad-locks, common chest locks and double spring ditto, rimm'd closet locks and brass egg-nobb'd dittto, thumb, and egg-nobb'd spring latches, 2 foot box rules, carpenters hammers, and iron squares, door and window bolts, iron candlesticks, iron snuffers and steel spring ditto, cast flat irons, hand-saw files, flat, 3 square, and half round ditto, flat and half round fine and coarse rasps, chisels, gouges and iron compasses, nippers, chest hinges, HL and square end side ditto, taylors shears, frying pans and best AC English steel, curry combs, gimblets, brass shoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, steel and wrought black ditto, steel waistband buckles, iron and brass thimbles, brass coat and vest buttons, plate fashioned ditto, buck, sham, stag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck, butchers, buck, cap'd and seal pen-knives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes and pistol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, brass mounted hangers, with red leather belts, sleeve buttons, metal spectacles and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal snuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, side spring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens scissars, trimming and horse ditto, inlaid shell and horn pen knives, horn double blade, and stag cast steel blade ditto, pistol tinder boxes, newest pattern gilt and silver coat and vest buttons, plated spurs and pocket compasses, ink powder, gun flints, and gun powder, &c. also a parcel of choice silver and Pinchbeck watches.

ALL persons indebted to ALEXANDER RAY, late of this city merchant, by bond or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment to Samuel M'Call, senior, or John Wallace, otherwise they may expect to be sued without further notice.

JAMES TROTTER being gone for England, all persons indebted to him, are desired to make speedy payment to Samuel M'Call senior, John Wallace, or George Smith, who are properly impowered to receive the same.

STray'd or stolen from Enoch Elliott's plantation, near Darby, about the beginning of July, a dark bay colt, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with a black mane and tail, has a high rising neck, and handsome head and ears, his mane lies smooth on the off side, has some white in his face, both his fore feet white, and one behind, is neither docked nor branded, 3 years old last spring, a trotter, and in prime order. Whoever can inform William Donaldson, in Darby, or James Claxton, at the Three Tuns, in Philadelphia, where the colt is, so that he may be had again, shall have Fifteen Shillings reward, if stray'd; if stolen, for the colt and thief, Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for either.

‡ JAMES CLAXTON.

Kent county, Maryland, October 30, 1756.

RUN away from Samuel Miller, of Kent county, Maryland, an active Negroe fellow, named Tom, about 6 feet high, country born, and speaks good English, about 28 years of age: Had on a sailor's double breasted jacket, bound with white linen, and a pair of light colour'd broadcloth breeches, a half worn castor hat, one ozenbrigs shirt, and a white linen one, a pair of white worsted stockings, and one pair of white yarn ditto, a pair of black leather shoes, a pair of russet ditto, and a pair of wide trowsers he had with him, when he went away, about twenty Pieces of Eight, and 'tis supposed he will pretend to be a carpenter and tanner, he being some time employed at such Businesses. Whoever secures the said fellow in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall shall have Forty Shillings reward, if taken in this province, and Three Pounds if taken out of it, paid by

‡ SAMUEL MILLER.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1756.

ALL persons indebted on bonds, bills, books, or for goods bought at the vendues, belonging to the estate of John Taylor, late of Thornbury, practitioner in physick, deceased, are once more required to make speedy Payment, inasmuch as money is immediately wanted to discharge the debts due from the said estate; and all such as are indebted as aforesaid, and do not very shortly comply with the above request, may depend on being put to trouble without any further notice, by EDWARD BRINTON, and JOHN HANNUM, Administrators. ‡

N. B. There are two large copper stills to be sold belonging to the abovesaid estate.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

No 1459

December 9, 1756. NUMB

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZET

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Dom

From the Appendix to the Fourteenth Volume of the MONTHLY REVIEW.

The following Relation of the dreadful Maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, *&c. in the Reign of* Charles IX. *King of* France, *is extracted from the Memoirs of the Duke de* Sully, *viz.*

IF I was inclined to increaſe the general Horror, inſpired by an Action ſo barbarous as that perpetrated on the 24th of Auguſt, 1572, and too well known by the Name of the Maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, I ſhould in this Place enlarge upon the Number, the Quality, the Virtues, and great Talents, of thoſe who were inhumanly murdered on this horrible Day, as well in Paris, as in every Part of the Kingdom: I ſhould mention at leaſt the ignominious Treatment, the Fiendlike Cruelty, and ſavage Inſults, theſe miſerable Victims ſuffered from their Butchers, and which in Death were a thouſand times more terrible than Death itſelf. I have Writings ſtill in my Hands, which would confirm the Report of the Court of France having made the moſt preſſing Inſtances to the neighbouring Courts, to follow its Example with regard to the Proteſtants, or at leaſt to refuſe an Aſylum to theſe unfortunate People; but I prefer the Honour of the Nation to the ſatisfying a malignant Pleaſure, which many Perſons would take in lengthening out a Recital, wherein might be found the Names of thoſe who were ſo loſt to Humanity, as to dip their Hands in the Blood of their Fellow Citizens, and even their own Relations. I would, were it in my Power, for ever obliterate the Memory of a Day that Divine Vengeance made France groan for, by a continued Succeſſion of Miſeries, Blood, and Horror, during Six and Twenty Years; for it is not poſſible to judge otherwiſe, if one reflects on all that paſſed from that fatal Moment till the Peace of 1598. It is with Regret that I cannot paſs over what happened upon this Occaſion to the Prince [King of Navarre, and afterwards Henry the Fourth of France] who is the Subject of theſe Memoirs, and to myſelf. I was in Bed, and awaked from Sleep about three Hours after Midnight, by the Sound of all the Bells, and the confuſed Cries of the Populace. My Governor, St. Julian, with my Valet de Chambre, went haſtily out to know the Cauſe; and I never afterwards heard more of theſe Men, who without Doubt were amongſt the firſt that were ſacrificed to the publick Fury. I continued alone in my Chamber, dreſſing myſelf, when in a few Moments I ſaw my Landlord enter, pale, and in the utmoſt Conſternation: He was of the Reformed Religion, and having learned what the Matter was, had offered to go to Maſs to ſave his Life, and preſerve his Houſe from being pillaged. He came to perſuade me to do the ſame, and to take me with him. I did not think proper to follow him, but reſolved to try if I could gain the College of Burgundy, where I had ſtudied; tho' the great Diſtance between the Houſe where I then was, and the College, made the Attempt very dangerous. Having diſguiſed myſelf in a Scholar's Gown, I put a large Prayer-Book under my Arm, and went into the Street. I was ſeized with Horror inexpreſſible, at the Sight of the furious Murderers; who, running from all Parts, forced open the Houſes, and cried aloud, *Kill, kill, maſſacre the Huguenots.* The Blood which I ſaw ſhed under my Eyes, redoubled my Terror.

I fell into the Midſt of a Body of Guards; they ſtopped me, interrogated me, and were beginning to uſe me ill, when, happily for me, the Book that I carried was perceived, and ſerved me for a Paſſport. Twice after this I fell into the ſame Danger, from which I extricated myſelf with the ſame good Fortune. At laſt I arrived at the College of Burgundy, where a Danger ſtill greater than any I had met with, awaited me. The Porter having twice refuſed me Entrance, I continued ſtanding in the Midſt of the Street, at the Mercy of the furious Murderers, whoſe Numbers encreaſed every Moment, and who were evidently ſeeking for their Prey, when it came into my Mind to aſk for La Faye, the Principal of this College, a good Man, by whom I was tenderly beloved. The Porter, prevailed upon by ſome ſmall Pieces of Money put into his Hand, admitted me; and my Friend carried me to his Apartment, where two inhuman Prieſts, whom I heard mention *Sicilian Veſpers*, wanted to force me from him, that they might cut me in Pieces, ſaying, the Order was, not to ſpare even Infants at the Breaſt. All the good Man could do, was to conduct me privately to a diſtant Chamber, where he locked me up. Here I was confined three Days, uncertain of my Deſtiny; and ſaw no one but a Servant of my Friend's, who came from Time to Time to bring me Proviſions.----At the End of theſe three Days, the Prohibition for murdering and pillaging any more of the Proteſtants being publiſhed, I was ſuffered to leave my Cell; and immediately after I ſaw Ferrieſe and La Vieville, two Soldiers of the Guard, who were my Father's Creatures, enter the College. They were armed, and came, without Doubt, to reſcue me by Force, wherever they ſhould find me. They gave my Father a Relation of what had happened to me; and eight Days afterwards I received a Letter from him, in which he expreſſed the Fears he had ſuffered on my Account, and adviſed me to continue in Paris, ſince the Prince I ſerved was not at Liberty to quit it. He added, that to avoid expoſing myſelf to an evident Danger, it was neceſſary I ſhould reſolve to follow that Prince's Example, and go to Maſs. In Effect, the King of Navarre had found no other Means of ſaving his Life. He was awaked, with the Prince of Conde, two Hours before Day, by a great Number of Soldiers, who ruſhed boldly into a Chamber in the Louvre, where they lay, and inſolently commanded them to dreſs themſelves, and attend the King. They would not ſuffer the two Princes to take their Swords with them, who, as they paſſed, beheld ſeveral of their Gentlemen maſſacred before their Eyes. The King waited for them, and received them with a Countenance and Eyes, in which Fury was viſibly painted: He ordered them, with Oaths and Blaſphemies, which were familiar with him, to quit a Religion that had only been taken up, he told them, to ſerve for a Cloak to their Rebellion. The Condition to which theſe Princes were reduced, could not hinder them from diſcovering the Regret they ſhould find in obeying him. The King, tranſported with Anger, told them in a fierce and haughty Tone, *That he would no longer be contradicted in his Opinions by his Subjects; that they, by their Example, ſhould teach others to revere him as the Image of God, and ceaſe to be Enemies to the Images of his Mother.* He ended by declaring, that if they did not go to Maſs, he would treat them as Criminals guilty of Treaſon againſt divine and human Majeſty. The Manner in which theſe Words were pronounced, not ſuffering the Princes to doubt if they were ſincere, they yielded to Neceſſity, and performed what was required of them. Henry was even obliged to ſend an Edict into his Dominions, by which the Exerciſe of any other Religion, but the Romiſh, was forbid. Tho' this Submiſſion preſerved his Life, yet in other Things he was not better treated; and he ſuffered a Thouſand capricious Inſults from the Court; free by Intervals, but more often cloſely confined, and treated as a Criminal; his Domeſticks ſometimes permitted to attend him, then all on a ſudden not ſuffered to appear."

Here we may ſee a true Picture of the genuine Spirit of Popery, in this ſudden Alteration of Behaviour in the Court towards a Proteſtant Prince, for whom the King had but a few Days before carried his ſeeming Reſpect ſo far, upon his Marriage to the Princeſs Margaret the 18th of the ſame Month, as to diſpenſe with his going into the Church of Notre-dame, and even with obſerving any of the Romiſh Ceremonies. But as Popery frequently makes its deluded Votaries act contrary to the Dictates of Humanity implanted originally in moſt Men, ſo we have Reaſon to believe it did in the Caſe before us; for we are ſoon after told, that "It was not long before Charles felt the moſt violent Remorſe for the barbarous Action to which they had forced him to give the Sanction of his Name and Authority. From the Evening of the 24th of Auguſt, he was obſerved to groan involuntarily at the Recital of a thouſand Strokes of Cruelty, which every one boaſted of in his Preſence. Of all thoſe who were about the Perſon of this Prince, none poſſeſſed ſo great a Share of his Confidence as Ambroſe Pare, his Surgeon. This Man, tho' a Huguenot, lived with him in ſo great a Degree of Familiarity, that, on the Day of the Maſſacre, Charles telling him, the Time was now come when the whole Kingdom would be Catholicks; he replied, without being alarmed, *By the Light of God, Sire, I cannot believe that you have forgot your Promiſe never to command me to do four Things; namely, to enter into my Mother's Womb, to be preſent in the Day of Battle, to quit your Service, or to go to Maſs.* The King ſoon after took him aſide, and diſcloſed to him freely the Trouble of his Soul. *Ambroſe*, ſaid he, *I know not what has happened to me theſe two or three Days paſt, but I feel my Mind and Body as much at Enmity with each other, as if I was ſeized with a Fever: Sleeping or waking, the murdered Huguenots ſeem ever preſent to my Eyes, with ghaſtly Faces, and weltering in Blood. I wiſh the Innocent and Helpleſs had been ſpared.* The Order which was publiſhed the following Day, forbidding the Continuance of the Maſſacre, was in Conſequence of this Converſation. Indeed it was high time that a Stop ſhould be put to ſuch a horrid Butchery; in which, we are told, the Number of Proteſtants maſſacred, during eight Days, over all the Kingdom, amounted to Seventy Thouſand. Charles did not long ſurvive this Diſgrace of his Reign, but died on Pentecoſt-day, in the Year 1574, at the Caſtle of Vincennes, in the moſt exquiſite Torments. The cruel Maſſacre of St. Bartholomew's Day was always in his Mind; and he continued to the laſt, by his Tears and Agonies, to ſhew the Grief and Remorſe he felt for it.

The SPEECH *of his Honour* HENRY MOORE, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of* Jamaica, *&c. &c. &c. to the honourable the Council and Aſſembly of the ſaid Iſland; convened at the Town of* St. Jago de la Vega, Auguſt 17, 1756.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

IN Obedience to the Inſtructions I have received from His Majeſty, I have given you the earlieſt Opportunity of making a Repreſentation of the true State of your Country, in regard to thoſe unhappy Diſſentions which have ſubſiſted ſo long among you, and recommend it to your moſt ſerious Conſideration, That the unprejudiced and diſpaſſionate Senſe of the Legiſlature may be taken upon a Matter of ſo great Importance to the Tranquility of this Iſland, as the Removal of the Seat of Government, Courts, Offices, and Records. Thoſe who truly wiſh the Peace and Proſperity of their Country, can never have a more favourable Opportunity than now offers, of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, by promoting whatever may be neceſſary towards bringing about, and ſettling, on a laſting Foundation, that Union ſo much wiſhed for throughout the whole Iſland. Falſe Hopes and Fears are conceived by thoſe who only ſee and hear at a Diſtance, and of Courſe are eaſily impoſed on; let it be your Concern to undeceive the Deluded, and, by Examples of Moderation in your own Conduct, confirm thoſe Expectations which the Publick has a Right to entertain of you, as well from your known Abilities, as from the Stations you are now in. This carries its own Recommendation with it, and makes it needleſs for me to enforce any farther the Purſuit of thoſe Meaſures, which, in promoting the Happineſs of the People, will at the ſame time ſhew yourſelves not unworthy of that Royal Protection, which has manifeſted itſelf, not only upon this, but every other Occaſion, where the Intereſt and Welfare of this Iſland has been concerned.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The late Act which was made for raiſing Money for the Fortifications, not having anſwered the Purpoſe for which it was deſigned, they ſtill remain unfiniſhed: I hope you will have a juſt Senſe of their Importance, and by compleating them according to the Plans laid down, make them of that real Advantage and Security to the Country, they were at firſt intended. The Declaration of War ſo lately made in Europe, againſt our powerful Enemy, ſufficiently evinces the Neceſſity of what I have here recommended, as it muſt be obvious to every one how far we may be affected by the Conſequences of unſeaſonable Delays at this Juncture. An indolent Security, and too great a Diſregard to future Events, may occaſion Miſchiefs more eaſy to be prevented than remedied: Let your own Intereſts therefore, engage you not to neglect any Precautions which may beſt conduce to defeat thoſe Expectations, which the Enemies of the publick Peace may have entertained.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I flatter myſelf that you will proceed to Buſineſs with ſuch Temper and Unanimity, as will enable your Country to receive a real Benefit from your Meeting. Whatever Meaſures you ſhall propoſe for the publick Service (conſiſtent with His Majeſty's Inſtructions) I will moſt chearfully aſſent to; and ſhall upon all Occaſions be ready to ſhew, that I have no Views but what tend to the Good of the Community, and the making you again an united People: For the effecting which End, ſo neceſſary to the Eſtabliſhment of the true Happineſs of this Iſland, no Endeavours on my Part ſhall be wanting, as I am confident, that in my preſent Station, it is the greateſt Inſtance I can give of my Zeal for His Majeſty's Service, and the Good of this Country.

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, October 16.

Extract of a Letter from the Pariſh of St. Ann, dated 12th *October*, 1756.

"The Night before laſt, a French Schooner, with about 30 Hands on board, came into Rio Bueno Harbour, and took out a Two-maſt Boat. And Yeſterday Morning the ſame Schooner came into Dunkin's Harbour, and took out a large Sloop belonging to Mr. Dias the Jew: From thence they went to Martha-Bray Harbour, and took out another large Sloop, belonging to Carr and Malcolm. In a ſhort Time they returned into the ſame Harbour, and attempted to carry off a Schooner belonging to one Capt. Payne, who being on board, ran her on Ground, and thereby ſaved her. Several of us went down to Dunkin's Harbour, but could give the Sloop no Aſſiſtance, the Enemy being out of the Reach of Small-arms."

Hanover, Sept. 12. It is confidently talk'd of here, that a large Body of Troops, conſiſting of Hanoverians, Pruſſians, and Heſſians, will march directly into Weſtphalia, as ſoon as there is Reaſon to believe the French will attempt a Diverſion in Favour of the Empreſs Queen on this Side; his Pruſſian Majeſty being in that Caſe, as well in Security of the Britiſh German Dominions as that of the United Provinces, both which he has ſincerely at Heart, obliged to take Poſſeſſion of that Barrier, which was formerly their Security; but, by the moſt capricious Change of Circumſtances, is laid open to their Enemies.

Hanover, Sept. 13. Things are ſo diſpoſed in this Country, that the Electoral Troops may eaſily join the Forces of Pruſſia and Brunſwick in the Space of 24 hours. The Field Artillery is alſo in Readineſs to remove on the firſt Notice. We hear almoſt every Hour of the March and Proceedings of the Pruſſians in the Territory of Saxony; at the ſame Time we wait patiently for the Court of Dreſden's Determination on this Occaſion. The Regency of this Electorate only wait for the Return of a Courier, diſpatched to London a Week ago, in order to put our Troops in Motion.

Utrecht, Sept. 17. The laſt Letters from Prague adviſe, that the King of Poland was hourly expected in that City, and that Count Brown had ordered ſeveral Battalions of Foot and Horſe to break up their Camp at Collin, and to march to Prague.

LONDON.

Sept. 25. Capt. Turner of the Friendſhip, bearing down from Sunderland to Tinmouth, was taken by a French Privateer, of 6 Carriage Guns, and ranſomed for above 200 l. Capt. Turner ſays there was an Engliſh Men of War within leſs than two Leagues of him, and could not miſs hearing his Chace Guns, but made him no Aſſiſtance. The Captain of the Privateer ſays ſhe belongs to the King of France, and that he has expreſs Orders not to ranſom any under 200 l. and to ſink and burn thoſe who would not comply. She had been but 14 Days out of Port. This Affair has

ſtruck

…ng the Coaſt, that Trade is en-
…n North and South of us.
…e Number of Tranſport Veſſels
…ed, which it is concluded are to
…d Heſſian Forces Home.---It is ſaid
… muſt be raiſed for the Year 1757,
… or a Lottery.--We hear that the Go-
… Occaſion to raiſe nine Millions of Mo-
…e of the enſuing Year: God ſend they
… Good for the Crown of Britain for the
…ppears the Eight Millions granted for 56

…*Capt.* Kerr, *arrived at* New-York, *in ſix*
… Briſtol, *and the* Lord Dunluce, *Capt.* Cald-
…*ve Weeks from* Newry, *we have the following*
viz.

LEIPSICK, September 18.

…E King of Poland has abſolutely rejected all Con-
ditions that claſh with thoſe which he offered to the King of Pruſſia in his Anſwer to that Prince's Declaration. Beſides the ſtrong Inſtances for Succour which he has made to ſeveral Powers, his Poliſh Majeſty has declared, "That he would wait in his Army for the Deciſion of Events; that if the Pruſſians attempted to force him there, he would ſtand their Efforts; that he and his Troops would ſell their Lives dearly, if neceſſary; and that he would ſuffer himſelf to be cruſhed behind his Intrenchments, rather than bear the Yoke which they wanted to put him under." The ſame Prince, as he was reviewing his Army, told his Troops, "That they had no other Courſe to take but to fight, and to periſh glorioufly, if it be their Fate to be borne down by the Enemy's Superiority: That as for himſelf ſeeing his Country ravaged and ſpoiled, his Life was entirely at his Subjects Service, and the reſt he would commit to Heaven,"

Sept. 19. On the 13th ſixty Barges which came up the Elbe, paſſed by Dreſden, laden with Meal and Proviſions for the Pruſſian Army. Saxony is ſo much exhauſted by ſupplying her new Gueſts, that the Price of Grain is four Times as much as it was before their Arrival; and laſt Monday at Ten in the Morning, no Bread was to be had of the Bakers of Dreſden at any Price. Four and Twenty Ovens are indeed employed Night and Day at Nieuſtadt on the Elbe; but the Bread is ſent away to the Pruſſian Army as ſoon as it is baked; ſo that our Country People get not ſo much as the Smell of it.

We are informed that Proviſions begin to be ſcarce too at the Camp at Pirna, thro' the Vigilance of the Pruſſians in preventing any Supplies from being ſent to them.

The Country People are compelled to furniſh each Pruſſian Soldier daily with two Pounds of Bread, Half a Pound of Meat, and two Pots of Beer.

The ſtrongeſt Demonſtrations of undaunted Courage and unſhaken Loyalty, have made his Poliſh Majeſty ſenſible of what he may expect from his Troops; both Officers and Soldiers having proteſted, "That ſince all their Reſource lies in deſperate Efforts, a Deluge of Blood ſhall grace their Fall, and make their Ruin glorious."

Advice has been received this Afternoon, that the Van Guard of the Pruſſian Army had penetrated into Bohemia, to make Head againſt General Brown, and prevent the Junction of the Auſtrians to the Saxons; that the Pruſſians having received their Artillery, were preparing Batteries of Mortars. and that in all Appearance they would begin the Day after To-morrow to bombard Pirna and the Saxon Camp.

Sept. 21. The Prince Royal of Poland has had a long Conference with the King of Pruſſia at his Quarters; but the Succeſs thereof we have not learnt. His Pruſſian Majeſty ſtill inſiſts that the King of Poland ſhould ſeparate his Army; on which Condition he will quit Saxony; or, if he ſhould be obliged to keep proviſionally ſome Poſts in it, the Detachments he leaves ſhall pay for every Thing, and be no Burden to the Country.

Sept. 22. The King of Pruſſia hath ordered the Fortifications of Wirtemberg to be blown up. His Commiſſaries have ſummoned the ſeveral Circles of this Electorate to deliver, in the Space of three Weeks at fartheſt, 1100 Oxen, 2500 Sheep, 200,000 Meaſures of Oats, 150,000 Quintals of Hay, and 20,000 Truſſes of Straw. The Value of the whole will amount to 625,500 Crowns.

Leipſick (in Lower Saxony) Sept. 24. On the 21ſt, M. Soltieoff, the Ruſſian Miniſter, received an Expreſs from Peterſburgh, with a circular Letter, dated the 15th, which he was ordered to communicate to our Senate, and to the foreign Miniſters, importing, "That the Motions making by the King of Pruſſia, laid her Imperial Majeſty under the Neceſſity of marching an Army to the Aſſiſtance of her Allies, againſt the King of Pruſſia." This Army it is ſaid, will conſiſt of 120,000 Men; and Orders have been given for fitting out a Number of Gallies.

Berlin, Sept. 21. The King of Pruſſia hath put a Garriſon into the Town of Torgau (from whence there is a Paſſage over the Elbe) hath ſtrengthened the ſame, and cauſed a Ditch to be dug round it; he hath left there the Son of the firſt Miniſter of State, Mr. Van Borck, with ſome of his Counſellers of the Finances.

His Poliſh Majeſty, with the Prince, remain at Pirna, near the Army, and the whole Saxon Army have ſurrendered themſelves, and are gone over to the King of Pruſſia, who hath placed in each Regiment ſome of his Officers. The Engliſh Envoy hath guarantied the Indemnification given to his Poliſh Majeſty.

There are ſo many Deſerters from the Imperialiſts, that there are already three Regiments formed out of them, and ſent to Breſlau, and there come daily ſo many, that we ſcarce know what to do with them.

The Ruſſians are appeaſed, and the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Beſtucheff, hath declared, that the Czarina will not oppoſe, but (in caſe of Need) take Part with the Engliſh and Pruſſians; wherefore the Pruſſian Troops now in Pruſſia and Pomerania will be employed elſewhere.

There will be a Day of Thankſgiving obſerved in all his Pruſſian Majeſty's Dominions on this Occaſion, and Prayers offered up to the Almighty for a further Bleſſing on his Majeſty's Arms.

The Auſtrians, in various Skirmiſhes, have loſt above 6000 Men, and there being more Pruſſians in Bohemia at preſent than in Saxony, where 40,000 Auſtrians are in a Manner incloſed, we expect every Day important News.

Proper Orders are given for raiſing ſeveral new Regiments, the Number of Men upwards of 50,000. It is ſaid here alſo, that 40,000 of his Majeſty's Troops will enter into the Pay of Great-Britain, and that theſe Troops will act in Conjunction with the Hanoverians for the Security of Weſtphalia.

Paris, Sept. 27. From two ſuſpected Peaſons, lately apprehended at Morlaix, ſeveral Particulars are ſaid to have been learned concerning a grand Expedition carrying on in England, which is to be put in Execution in the Spring; the Operations in America being to commence in May, with the Attack of Quebec, by a Fleet of 16 Ships of the Line, and 15,000 Marines. Two principal Sea Officers have been ſent for ſince from Breſt to Court, to receive Inſtructions, as 'tis ſuppoſed, concerning Meaſures to diſconcert this Project.

Hague, Sept. 26. Letters from Vienna, dated the 15th, adviſe, that Marſhal Brown's Army had divided into two Parts, the better to obſerve the Motions of the Pruſſians; and that the Auſtrians, by blowing up ſeveral Rocks on the Banks of the Elbe, had ſpoiled the Navigation of that River, and thereby forced ſeveral Pruſſian Barges, laden with Cannon, Mortars, &c. to turn back.

Sept. 28. According to our laſt Advices from Germany, the main Body of the Pruſſian Army, conſiſting of about 50,000 Men, was in full March to Bohemia, leaving only 20,000 at Sedlitz, to continue the Blockade of the Saxon Camp.

Sept. 30. The King of Pruſſia, after making Repreſentations to the States General in Favour of England's Demand of Succours, has ordered his Miniſter to demand, in his Pruſſian Majeſty's own Name, a ſpeedy and poſitive Declaration, Whether their High Mightineſſes will grant to the King of Great-Britain the Succours ſtipulated by Treaty, or whether they will refuſe them, and for what Reaſons. The Pruſſian Miniſter has added, by expreſs Order of the King his Maſter, That the King of Pruſſia, provided their High Mightineſſes will grant with a good Grace the Succours they owe to Great-Britain, offers the Republick his Support and Aſſiſtance againſt any Power that ſhall moleſt her on that Account.

A foreign Miniſter at Madrid, who was employed in the Negotiation for bringing the Catholick King to declare for France, writes, that all their Efforts have proved ineffectual, and that his Majeſty is ſteadily reſolved to obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality.

Parma, Sept. 13. We hear that the French Troops embarked at Antibes for Corſica on the 9th, and landed in that Iſland the next Day.

Utrecht, Sept. 30. Letters by this Day's Poſt from Saxony adviſe, that the King of Poland, on the Inſtances of the Queen and Royal Family, had reſumed the Negotiation for an Accommodation with the King of Pruſſia, and that on the 21ſt new Articles were propoſed on both Sides, one of which is, that his Poliſh Majeſty ſhould fulfil his Engagement with England.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated Auguſt 1.

"The brave Governor and Garriſon of Minorca came in here two Days ago, and are now all landed. General Blakeney is in very good Health and Spirits."

Briſtol, October 2. The Tyger Privateer, of this Port, has taken two Prizes, one of which is arrived in King-road, laden with Bricks, Lime, Cannon Balls, Maſts, &c. She is 650 Tons Burthen, 110 Foot Keel, 36 Guns, and was bound to Canada.

LONDON.

September 23. It is ſaid that two French Frigates are taken by ſome of Admiral Hawke's Fleet, and ſent to Gibraltar.

September 25. Private Letters from Madrid intimate, that the Court is not at all diſpoſed to enter into the Meaſures of a neighbouring Potentate.

It is whiſpered, that an Army of Fourſcore Thouſand Men will ſpeedily march to execute an Enterprize of the laſt Importance.

October 2. Whoever conſults the Maps of North-America, muſt be convinced that Quebec might be attacked with as great a Probability of Succeſs as Crown-Point or Fort du Queſne. Nothing is more certain, than that when the Head is lopped off, the inferior Members will fall of Courſe: Why, then, is not this effectual Step attempted?

An American Gentleman of great Character for his Judgment and Knowledge of thoſe Countries, declares, and peremptorily inſiſts upon it, that the eaſieſt Conqueſt the Engliſh can attempt in North-America, is that of its Metropolis, Quebec.

We have an Account from Deal of an Engagement between the Diſpatch Sloop, Captain Holbourn, and a French Privateer of 18 Guns, and 170 Men. The Engagement laſted two Hours; in which the Captain behaved very gallantly, being three Times carried off the Deck, and as often came up again. The Privateer boarded him twice, and did him great Damage, but at laſt ſheered off. The Diſpatch loſt her Lieutenant of Marines and two Seamen, and had 12 wounded. Capt. Holbourn's Wounds 'tis feared will prove mortal.

The late Account of Sir Edward Hawke's having re-aſſumed his Station off Mahon is confirmed by various Letters from Leghorn, as is alſo the taking of ſeveral Tartans bound for that Iſland from Toulon, but neither the Number or Cargoes ſpecified.

Several 40 and 50 Gun Ships are ordered for America, to relieve ſome that muſt come Home.

The Maſter of a Ship arrived at Newcaſtle from Gottenburgh pretends to ſay, that 8 Sail of Swediſh Men of War ſailed from that Port the 13th Inſtant, in order to join the Squadron of Daniſh Men of War lying in Fleekery Road, in Norway.

Letters received Yeſterday from Leghorn, adviſe, that Sir Edward Hawke had ſent two Men of War thither, to demand the Liberty of Captain Fortunatus Wright, and allowed them only 24 Hours to conſider of it.

October 5. The Merchants are fitting out at Execution-Dock, a Privateer, called the Terrible, of 300 Tons, Capt. William Death Commander, to carry 200 Men, and to mount 24 large Carriage and 20 Swivels. This is the Seventh Privateer fitted out of the River Thames, of much the ſame Force.

It is ſaid, that the Night before his Pruſſian Majeſty ſet out on his preſent grand Expedition, there were not the leaſt Suſpicion of ſuch his Intentions. There was a Ball at Court, and every Thing correſponded with the Name of his Palace, and appeared as *ſans ſouci* as could be. At the Concluſion of the Ball, his Majeſty aſked Mr. Mitchell, our Ambaſſador, What Time he got up in a Morning, and whether he could breakfaſt with him by Four o'Clock that Morning? Mr. Mitchell failed not to wait upon his Majeſty at the Hour appointed; when the King aſked him if he would take a Day's Hunting with him? Mr. Mitchell, ſurprized at the Kind of Honour that was offered him, replied, he was extremely unfortunate in not being equipp'd for ſuch an Occaſion. However, he accompanied the King for ſeveral Miles in a Poſt-Chaiſe till they came to the very Place where his Army was aſſembled, which had been ordered thither by different Routs, and without the leaſt Knowledge of their farther Deſtination. Upon this his Majeſty ſaid to Mr. Mitchell, "It "is with theſe I am going to hunt in Saxony; ſend my "Uncle (the King of England) Word, I am doing his "Buſineſs for him."

If we may depend upon private Advices from Spain, ſome great Deſign that has been long upon the Carpet, is on the Point of Execution; three Squadrons being fitting out at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena, all the Troops in the Kingdom having Orders to hold themſelves ready to march on three Days Notice, and very large Remittances made to the Courts of Naples and Parma. Some think that all this is done in Concert with the Court of Verſailles; while others are of Opinion, that the new Treaty with the Houſe of Auſtria is not very acceptable to the Spaniſh Miniſtry, or to a Court that might be mentioned in Italy.

An Expreſs is arrived from Admiral Hawke, by the Way of Leghorn, which is ſaid to give an Account of the Shipping left cruiſing off Mahon; that he, with the Capital Ships, was ſteering for Corſica; that he had received a large Supply of freſh Proviſions; the Fleet in general more healthy than could have been expected; and that he had ſent away the Prizes lately taken to Gibraltar.

It is ſaid that Mr. Robinſon, Maſter of the Works at Greenwich Hoſpital, had his Majeſty's Sign Manual for putting up the Iron Bars, &c. in Mr. Byng's Apartment, who, notwithſtanding his pretended Contempt of the Indignities every where offered him, and his arrogant Aſſertion of having two great Mens Heads in his Pocket, if Matters are carried to Extremity, is frequently obſerved to be greatly dejected. And we are told, a great Perſonage has declared, if he is found Guilty, he ſhall die directly.

Oct. 7. We hear that a GREAT PERSON declared Yeſterday, that the Ruſſians will remain Neuter; and alſo, that the King of Poland had made Peace with his Pruſſian Majeſty.-----If this be confirmed, we may hope ſoon to hear of the ungrateful Court's being reduced to Reaſon, and of the King of Pruſſia's being engaged in a new Chace.

Wagers have been offered, that the King of Pruſſia will keep his Chriſtmas at Vienna.

The Tyger Privateer, of Briſtol, has taken a French Privateer, of 20 Guns, and 159 Men, with a Ranſomer on board for 5000 l. and ſent her to Kinſale in Ireland.

This Morning a large Quantity of Military Stores were ſhipped for Africa.

October 9. There was a Rumour at Paris, when the laſt Letters came away, that the Duke de Richelieu was going on a new Expedition.

On Wedneſday next ſeveral Engliſh Officers are to embark at Chatham on board a Man of War, to ſerve as Volunteers in the Armies of the King of Pruſſia. It is ſaid ſome of the Hanoverian and Heſſian Officers are to go in the ſame Ship on the ſame Errand.

We hear an Order is ſent to Ireland for obliging all Perſons, who ſhip any Proviſions for the Plantations, to give Bond that they are for the Uſe of the People there, and not to be ſent away for the Supply of the Enemy: And proper Certificates are to be given accordingly, otherwiſe the Bonds to be put in Execution.

An Expreſs ſailed laſt Week with Diſpatches for Gibraltar, from whence he is to proceed without Delay to meet Admiral Hawke.

The Fleet equipping for Admiral Knowles will ſail ſome time this Month; and, for the greater Diſpatch, the ſeveral Ships are ordered to ſail to a certain Latitude, as ſoon as ready.

According to the Advices from Bohemia, the King of Pruſſia purpoſes to put Count Brown between two Fires, and for that Purpoſe entered Bohemia himſelf the 21ſt, at the Head of 40,000 Men, as did General Schwerin the 19th, with 35,000, on the Side of the Country of Glatz.

BOSTON, November 29.

Tueſday laſt a fine Ship, about 350 Tons, lately taken from the French, off Louiſbourg, arrived here from Halifax, to be fitted out for a Privateer. 'Tis ſaid ſhe belongs to an Officer in his Majeſty's Troops at Halifax, and is an excellent Sailer.

Thurſday laſt, about Noon, came on a moſt furious Storm of Wind at about Eaſt, with Rain, Hail and Snow, which continued for the Space of 12 or 14 Hours. Conſiderable Damage was done to the Shipping in the Harbour, and we expect to hear of more done on the Coaſt.

The ſame Day a fiſhing Schooner arrived here from Halifax, in which came Paſſenger Capt. Sawyer, late Maſter of a Brigantine belonging to this Town, and bound in from Liſbon, who gives the following Account, That on the firſt Inſtant, about 50 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape-Anne, he was taken by a French Privateer Schooner from Louiſbourg, carrying 6 Carriage Guns, with a few Swivels, and 80 odd Men (the ſame that was lately deſcribed in this Paper.) That a few Hours after he was taken, the Privateer fell in with and took two of our fiſhing Schooners, and carried all her Prizes to Louiſbourg, where one of the fiſhing Veſſels was immediately fitted out for a Privateer, which made up their Number five in that Port. That the French hearing that all the Men of War at Halifax were laid up, that no Engliſh Veſſels of War were abroad, and that Veſſels with Proviſions, &c. were conſtantly going to Halifax from this Province and the other Governments, they deſigned to ſend three Privateers to cruize off Halifax and Cape-Sable, and two others to cruize between Block-Iſland and the Capes of Delaware. Captain Sawyer was alſo informed at Louiſbourg, that they ſoon expected 4000 Troops from Canada, to attack our Forts at Minas and Chignecto. That a Flag of Truce arriving at Louiſbourg from Halifax, 28 Engliſh Priſoners (all they had) were returned, one of which Capt. Sawyer.

We hear that beſides the above Brigantine, a Veſſel from Ireland for-----a Liverpool Man, for Philadelphia, eight other Veſſels, beſides two New-Yorkers, bound for the Weſt-Indies (notwithſtanding their Number of Guarda Coſtas) have been lately taken by a ſmall French Privateer of 6 Carriage Guns, and carried into Louiſbourg.

Laſt Thurſday Night a Sloop from North-Carolina, bound to Poriſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, was ſtove to Pieces near the Town, but the People were happily ſaved, by continuing on the Quarter-deck till it floated on Shore.

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

Captain Sinclair, in the Ship Two Brothers, who arrived here the Beginning of last Week, left London the latter End of September, came down the Channel with several Vessels for this Place, viz. Kirkwood in a Snow, Cathcart in a Ship, Bethune, Pinkham, and Folger, in Brigs. While Captain Sinclair was loading at Newcastle, the Beginning of October, there was a very violent Storm of Wind which lasted about 5 Hours, great Damage done thereby on Shore by the blowing down several Houses and Roofs of many others: And in the Harbour considerable Damage done to the Shipping; his Vessel was near foundering at Anchor, two Keels sunk along side of him, and several of the Men drowned: It is thought a great deal of Damage was done by the Storm in the Channel of England, as the Wind was about South. Captain Sinclair had but six Weeks Passage from Newcastle, and thirty Days from the Orkneys, but brought no publick Prints. Captain Read, from Newcastle, on his Passage hither, met with several Pieces of Wrecks at Sea, after the above Storm.

NEW-YORK, December 6.

Captain Caldwell acquaints us, That on the 6th of October last, Captain Cranston, of and for Rhode-Island, from Amsterdam, was cast away upon Island-Magee, near Learn; the Vessel entirely lost, but the Crew, with the Sails and Rigging, are saved.

Thursday last Captain Codwise arrived here in 27 Days from Tortola, by whom we have Advice, That Captain---in a Brig belonging to Boston, was taken about the Beginning of October last in Sight of the Harbour of Santa Croix, by a French Privateer, of 6 Carriage Guns, and carried into Porto Rico; that five French Privateers were then lying at the Island of St. Thomas, the largest of which mounted 12 Carriage Guns; and that by the Master of a Sloop arrived at Tortola from St. Eustatia, a few Days before he sailed, he learned, That a small Sloop, that mounted 6 or 8 Carriage Guns, with black Sides, a white Bottom, and a small Head, was lately cast away on the Island of Martinico, but could not tell where she belonged. Captain Montgomery sailed from Santa Croix for this Port, four or five Days before Captain Codwise sailed from Tortola.

Part of Shirley's and Pepperrell's Regiments arrived here Yesterday Morning from Albany, and are, we hear, to proceed to Boston, &c. there to be quarter'd for the Season.

From Albany they write of last Wednesday's Date, that a deep Snow had fallen a few Days before, and that the River had been twice fast, but broke away; that a Vessel lay ready to take on board Lord Loudon, and that there was nothing New from the Garrisons above, save their being all well.

From Halifax we are told, That one of their Privateers in a late Cruize, had run ashore one of the Louisbourg Privateers, and almost beat her to Pieces.

We hear from the County of Albany, that on the 25th of November last, as White, the Sheriff of that County was about executing Writs of Possession in Pursuance of Judgments in Ejectment, obtain'd in the Inferior Court there by Robert Livingston, jun. Esq; against some Persons settled on the Eastern Parts of his Manor, claiming Title under the Massachusets Bay; he was opposed in the Execution of his Office by one John Van Gelder, an Indian, residing at Sheffield, on a Farm of his own, who is married to a German Woman, and is subject to his Majesty. To prevent the Sheriff from delivering Possession, this Fellow came to the House of Hendrick Bruse, with two of his Sons, and one Franklin. They were each armed with a Gun, Hatchet, and Knife, and told the People who attended the Sheriff, that if they touched the House (which was on the Premises recovered) they would kill some of them. Upon this the Sheriff ordered his Assistants to surround and take them, which while they were endeavouring, three of the Rioters cocked their Guns, and the other rode off. The Posse closed in upon them, when one of Van Gelder's Sons snapp'd his Firelock, and before he could cock again, was knock'd down and taken, as was also Franklin. But old Van Gelder fired and killed one Adam Ripenbergh, who was summoned to aid the Sheriff, and then fled, but was pursued and taken within a Mile of the Spot. They are committed to the Goal in Albany.

ANNAPOLIS, November 4.

On the 19th of last Month, a Deserter was taken near Fort-Cumberland, who had gone to the Enemy about a Fortnight before: He was hanged the next Day in View of some Indians that came out with him from Fort Du Quesne.

November 18. Last Saturday Evening, near Patuxent in this County, one Richard Clark fired a Charge of Shot into the Thigh of Benjamin White, being very near him, of which Wound he died next Morning, and Clark is committed to our Prison: We are told that White was about to marry the Mother of Clark, and that he took this Method to prevent the Match.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

We have Advice from Heidelberg, in Northampton County, that on the 28th ult. in the Evening, the House of Belthasar Jager was attacked by a Party of Indians, who killed one Jacob Steinbruhs, and carried off a Daughter of said Jager's, a Girl about eleven Years of Age.

And from Berks County, that a Woman has been missing from Heidelberg Township for three Weeks past, supposed to be carried off by the Enemy.

The Denny Privateer, of this Port, was spoke with by Capt. Dickinson of Bermuda from London, on the 17th of September, 60 Leagues to the Eastward of that Island, all well on board.

By Captain Gardiner, from Jamaica, there is Advice of the Arrival of Captain M'Pherson there from this Harbour. Captain M'Pherson was chased in the Windward Passage by a French Privateer, which had two Prizes in Company, a Brigantine and Sloop.

In a Letter from Jamaica, dated October 21, it is said, that the French had then taken but few Vessels, tho' superior to us in Force; and that six Capital Ships were daily expected from England.

We have Advice from Bristol (Via New-York) of the Arrival there of the Brigantine Anne, Captain Nathaniel Magee, from this Port: And that the Ship Ann-Galley, Captain Fortune, was to sail for this Place the First of October.

Yesterday arrived here Captain Hutchison from Glasgow, also Captain Wilson from Jamaica, who advises of Captain Eve's safe Arrival there.

On Sunday last Captain Gaites's Company arrived here from New-York. And this Day several Companies of the first Battalion of Royal Americans are expected in from the same Place.

The Privateer Ship Spry will fall down next Week, in order to proceed on a Cruize.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Hannah, Thomas Francis, from North-Carolina.
---------Polly, Peter Adams, from Ditto.
---------William and Sarah, C. Sinnot, from N. York.
---------St. Andrew, Henry Allan M'Dougall, from Jamaica.
---------Lovick, James Prince, from North-Carolina.
Brig Lark, Robert Gardner, from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Otter, George Rankin, for Dublin.
--------Sally, John Harper, for St. Christophers.
----------Joseph Brown, for Belfast.
--------Peggy, George Houston, for Barbados.
- ------Princess Louisa, William Gardner, for Newry.
Snow Industry, Samuel Nuttle, for Lisbon.
-------Hill, Matthew Dresson, for Madeira.
Sloop William and Sarah, Christopher Sinnot, for N. York.

CLEARED.

Ship Happy Return, James Mitchell, to Londonderry.
--------Samuel and Molly, William Quoys, to Barbados.
--------Charming Polly, Henry Dunn, to Newry.
--------Union, John Cowan, to New-York.
---------Pr. William, Archibald M'Ilvaine, to Londonderry.
Snow Dunbar, Samuel Montgomery, to Belfast.
-------Unity, Thomas Watkins, to Dublin and Liverpool.
-------Betsey, John Warner, to Lisbon.
Schooner St. George, David Sears, to Barbados.
---------Peggy and Sarah, John Nickels, to Boston.
Sloop Polly, George Noarth, to Maryland.
-------Jennings, Jeremiah Basset, to Antigua.
--------Patty, Samuel House, to Halifax.
Brig Nancy, David Stewart, to Barbados.

Just published, and sold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE,

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1757. Containing, besides the usual Calculations, Rules for chusing a healthy Situation; and preventing the Inconveniences of an unhealthy one.---How to make a *Striking Sun-dial*, by which not only a Man's own Family, but all his Neighbours for ten Miles round may know what a Clock it is, when the Sun shines, without seeing the Dial.---Rules to be agreeable in Conversation.---How to rise at Court.---Reasons for Resignation to the Will of Heaven.---Rules of Law fit to be observed in making Purchases safe.-----Advantages of Sincerity.----Friends lost by Excess of Wit.---Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper of *Pride*.---Religion no Subject for Jesting.---Happy Effects of Diligence and Perseverance.---Of *Modesty*.---Liberty of the Press.---True Paradoxes on the *Jewish*, *Christian* and *Mahometan* Sabbaths.---Of Giving Advice.---Of Ambition.-----On Happiness and Contentment.---Godliness more valuable than Learning.---How to have green tender *Indian* Corn to eat all the Year round.---Of the great blazing Star expected this Year 1757 or 1758, and its dreadful possible Consequences to the Globe of this Earth.---How to stop immediately the most violent Bleeding of Wounds, by an easy Remedy; very useful to Soldiers fighting in the Woods, at a Distance from Surgeons.---How to recover Salt from old Brine or Pickle, and improve it in Goodness; an easy and valuable Art where Salt is dear.---How by an easy and ready Method to gauge any Cask. With many other Matters curious, entertaining and useful, both in Verse and Prose, wise Sayings, pleasant Turns, *&c. &c. &c.*

Where also may be had,

The POCKET-ALMANACK for the YEAR 1757.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1756.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from a Pilot Boat, that was going down to the Sloop Patty, Captain House, bound to Halifax, a man, named John Anderson, who carried with him Two Thousand Dollars, packed up in a square box. He went ashore at Gloucester Point, and took up, and carried with him, a stray bay horse, a natural pacer, shod all round, with a star in his forehead, and switch tail. He was seen at his house in Philadelphia about 11 o'clock at night, but made no stay there. He is a shoemaker by trade, about 5 feet 6 inches high has light brown strait hair, well made, about 25 years of age, of a fair complexion, and full faced: Had on when he went away, a lightish coloured camblet coat, with a slit on one shoulder, leather apron, check trowsers, and a pair of round toed pumps, with high tops. Whoever takes up and secures said man and dollars, shall have the above reward, and reasonable Charges, by applying to Captain HOUSE, in Water-street, Philadelphia.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his store in Chestnut-street,

A Good assortment of European and India goods suitable for the season; where may be had English cheese, English bottled beer, nails, lead, powder, guns from one to six pounds, copperas, &c. &c.

To be SOLD,

(Lately brought from Germany)

ONE of the best sort of CANNON STOVES, fit for a chamber or store. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. ¶

To be SOLD,

BY publick vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Wednesday the 22d instant, at four o' clock in the afternoon, A house and lot in Front-street, situate on the Bank, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, being 20 feet front, and 36 feet deep, with a commodious cellar under the whole, a pump in the kitchen, and vault under the street, being in the tenure of Mr. George Hawkins. For title and terms, apply to Mr. Reese Meredith, or ENOCH STORY. ⊕

BROUGHT to the stable of William Whitebread, on the 9th of last month, a black stallion, with one white hind-foot, and had on a saddle and bridle. The owner coming and proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, otherwise he will be sold to pay the cost.

¶ WILLIAM WHITEBREAD.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, containing 300 acres, in the township of Pilesgrove, and county of Salem, there are about 100 acres cleared of good upland in good fence; there is a good dwelling-house on it, barn and stable, a very good apple and peach orchard, a considerable quantity of meadow improved, very valuable, and more may be made. The said plantation and premises lie upon the great road that leads to Cohansie, Greenwich and Cape-May, from William Jarret's, and is very convenient and commodious for a tavern or store, a tavern having been kept there many years. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may be informed of the title and terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on Oldman's Creek, near the Seven Stars Tavern. ABRAHAM NEALSON, senior. ⊕

Just imported from Liverpool, in the [illegible] Stephenson, master, and to be [illegible]

GEORGE O[illegible]

At his store in Water-street, a little above [illegible] for ready Money, or three months [illegible]

FINE and coarse plains, bearskins, 6 qr. ya[illegible] and 3 quarter cotton and linen checks, yard[illegible] corded demity, superfine cotton counterpains, dy[illegible] lows, fine and coarse cambricks, mens and womens [illegible] ings writing paper, thicksets, 3-qr. garlix, long law[illegible] and 7 eights Irish linen, ell wide sheeting, doub[illegible] poplins, allopeens, mens castor hats, delph ware, b[illegible] stone ware, white flint ware, muscovado sugar, coffe[illegible]

RUN away on the 2d inst. from the subscriber, [illegible] town, Gloucester county, a Dutch servant lad, nam[illegible] Flatt, about 19 years of age, near five feet five inches high much pock-marked in the face, has dark flaxen bushey hair on when he went away, a half worn felt hat, old ozenbrigs an old under jacket, striped black, blue and white, and an [illegible] jacket of dark brown cloth, double-breasted, lined with same [illegible] of his under one, and both have pewter buttons, old leather breeches, old black and white yarn stockings, footed with white, and old shoes, with large brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, from

¶ JOSEPH MICKLE.

N. B. He is supposed to be gone towards his father's, Christian Flatt, living near Conestogoe. ⊕

STRAYED away, on the 29th of last month, from the subscriber, living in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, a likely black mare, 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, shod before, her mane trimmed, and has a star in her forehead; she is a natural pacer, and goes well, something low before, but has neither brand nor ear mark. She was brought from the Jerseys, back of Bordentown, since last harvest. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, and brings her to the owner, or gives intelligence, so that he may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ DAVID FULTON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Ramsay, late of Sadsbury, in Chester county, merchant, deceased, are hereby required to make speedy payment of their respective debts to the subscribers, who are fully impowered to settle and receive the same: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted by

DANIEL HENDERSON, and
JAMES BOYD.

TO be sold by publick vendue, at the London Coffee House, on Thursday, the 16th of December, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, The SLOOP St. ANDREW, a prime sailer, square stern, Philadelphia built, two years old, burthen 65 tons, more or less, with exceeding good dimensions, and extremely well sound, now lying at Mr. William Plumsted's Wharff, Henry Allen M'Dougall Commander. Inventories to be had on board, of Capt. M'Dougall, at the place of sale, and of Alexander Hamilton, at his store in Front-street.

N. B. The said Alexander Hamilton has to sell Jamaica rum, melasses, muscovado sugar, dried hides, and a variety of European and East-India goods, cheap for present money. All persons indebted to him, are requested to pay the respective ballances of their accounts.

For DUBLIN,

The SHIP
JOSEPH and JANE,
William Wasdale, Commander;
Burthen about 180 Tons, will sail with all convenient Speed, having one Half of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to William and David M'Ilvaine, at their Store in Front-street, near the Corner of Walnut-street, or to the said Master on board, at Hamilton's Wharf. ⊖

To be SOLD,

THE mills and plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Esq; six miles above Trenton, on the river Delaware, West Jersey. The plantation contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared. The land is of easy culture, and the soil extremely natural to all sorts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devoured by insects, nor heaved out by the frost. There are two good dwelling houses, a large barn, cart-house, smoke-house, and cooper's shop, a neat garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, and the whole under good fence. The mill-house is of stone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-shot, has two pair of stones, the bolting-mill, &c. all go by water. It is well accustomed, and known to make as good work as the best mill in the Jerseys. It may also command wheat enough, and is conveniently situated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being less than 30 miles of good waggon road from Brunswick, and boats carrying 50 or 60 casks may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, either the whole or part, may apply to Capt. Thomas Clarke of New-York, or William Cleayton in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of sale. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

Just imported from London, in the ship Unity, Capt. Bell, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, *and Company*,

At their store in Front-street, a little below Walnut-street,

SHOT, bar-lead, 9-8ths and 5 qr. Irish sheeting, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. Irish linens, mohair buttons, and mohair, embossed flannels, womens scarlet and cloth coloured short cloaks, black velvet, culgees, black gauze handkerchiefs, silk and cotton laces, black gauze lace, ivory combs, needles, pins, twist, nuns thread, cloth coloured and ozenbrigs thread, men and womens white, black and dy'd gloves, white and dy'd wash leather mitts, ribbons, mens and boys felt and castor hats, mens and womens worsted hose, worsted and silk caps, broadcloths, bearskins, green frize, striped linseys, shaloons, tammies, camblets, worsted damasks, 6 qr. and 7-8ths checks, printed cottons, silk lashes, horsewhips, calicoes and chints, bordered bandanoes, silk romals, edgings, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear lawns, spotted and flowered ditto, blankets and rugs, bohea tea, taffeties, garterings, 3 qr. and 7-8ths bed-ticks, sewing silk, 4 qr. 5 qr. and 6 qr. muslins, fringed and bordered 7 qr. and 8 qr. diaper table-cloths, calimancoes, nonsopretties, &c. &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to William M'Ilvaine, and Company, above twelve months, are desired to pay immediately, or they may depend on being sued without farther notice. Tbc. 3 M.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Adam Clampffer, late of this city, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to come and pay the same: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by William Clampffer, Executor. Tbctf.

EWRY,
The BRIG
SALLEY,
JOSEPH BROWN,
Master;

Having Part of her Cargoe engaged, will sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Samuel* said Master.

She is a prime Sailer, and has extraor- ccommodations for Passengers.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1756.

W in the goal of this city, a Dutch servant man, named Matthias Yarnold, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches can talk but little English, and says he belongs to John ts, in Amwell township, in the Jerseys, about 9 miles from den-town. These are to desire his master to come or send for him, otherwise he will be sold for his Fees in four weeks after the above date, by THOMAS JAMES, Goaler. ‖

To be LETT,
By *ISAAC JONES*,

THE House in which Mr. John Neglee formerly lived, in Second-street, near the Sign of the George.

STray'd or stolen from the plantation of Charles Williams, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, a roan horse, three years old, a natural pacer, fifteen hands high, one hind foot white, has a short switch tail, and lately shod. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, or if stolen and the thief taken, Three Pounds reward, paid by SAMUEL HART. ⊕

N. B. He went away the 6th day of November.

Fitting out for a Cruize against His Majesty's Enemies,

The SHIP
SPRY,
OBADIAH BOWNE
Commander;
Mounting 22 Carriage, and 20 Swivel Guns, to carry 170 Men, and will sail with all Expedition.

All Gentlemen Sailors and others, inclined to enter on board for the Cruise, may see the Articles at George Hawkins's, in Front-street.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SNOW
RECOVERY,
ROBERT STEPHENSON
Commander;
Will sail with all convenient speed, great part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight or passage, apply to Conyngham and Nesbitt, or the Commander, at Market-street wharff; who has for sale several crates of earthen ware, and the indentures of six women servants, imported from Liverpool, whose times will be sold very cheap for ready money. †

AT the New School-House, over against the New-Market, are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, Surveying, Mensuration, Steriometry, or the Art of Gauging, &c. by WILLIAM RANSTED. ⊕

N. B. An Evening School at said Place.

Chester, November 16, 1756.

TAken up about the 3d day of October past, and committed to Chester goal, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, one James Finnigan, who confesses himself to be a deserter from Fort Augusta, was a soldier to capt. Salter, and left the fort about the last of September. These are to give notice, that unless the said James Finnigan is released in three weeks after the date hereof, he will be sold for charges, by SAMUEL SMITH, Sub-sheriff. ⊕

RUN away on the first of March last, from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named Ephraim Pote, about 19 years of age, about five feet five inches high: Had on when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, with mohair buttons, green jacket, with new fore-parts, and a new brown nap jacket, new buckskin breeches, a pair of light coloured camblet ditto, two pair of stockings, one pair deep blue, the other grey, a white shirt, and an ozenbrigs ditto, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, if taken in this province, and if out of the province, Three Pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN DOYL.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

For *LEITH*,

The
SNOW
DELAWARE,
For Freight apply to ROBERT RAGG, at his House, in Front-street.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Boy. Enquire of Katherine Dorland, on Doctor Zachary's Plantation. ¶

Chester, June 26, 1756.

RUN away, last night, from the Workhouse in Chester, a servant girl, that belonged to Thomas Blair in West New-Jersey; she was advertised some time ago in this Gazette by the name of Elizabeth Burk, but changes her name often, and calls herself Betty Brin, Betty Dawson, &c. She was born in Ireland, but denies her country, is about 18 years of age, of small stature, dark complexion, and speaks much through her nose: Had on when she went away, a blue calimancoe gown, striped linsey petticoat, and a black silk bonnet, was bare footed. It is supposed she is gone towards Annapolis, in Maryland, to some of her ship mates or friends, who she said lived that way. She stoops much as she walks. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her in any goal, so that she may be had again, shall have Four Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE KEITH.

N. B. I desire that all persons would take notice of this advertisement, and secure the girl, wherever found, as it will ruin me if she is not got; and not to believe what she says, as she will certainly tell many lies. If secured, send notice to David Copeland in Chester, or to said George Keith, with all speed. ⊙

Philadelphia, November 23, 1756.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in East-Town, Chester county, a Dutch servant girl, named Elizabeth Huston, alias Elizabeth Oston, about 21 years of age, is a short well set girl, with grey eyes, and brown hair, of a brown complexion, and has a broad face: Had on when she went away, an old flaxen shift, a new linsey petticoat, an under petticoat, red, blue and white, a short striped linsey jacket, with blue and white patches under the arms, no stockings, mens shoes, her heels cracked behind. Whoever secures the said servant in any goal, so as she may be had again, shall have Four Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by EDWARD CONNOR.

For ANTIGUA,

The Brigantine
Charming Sally,
Now lying at Chestnut-street Wharff. For freight apply to Archibald Hillhouse, at his house in Chestnut-street, between Front and Second-street, or Capt. George Logan, on board said Brigantine. ⸗

For NEWRY,

The Brigantine
WILLIAM,
Walter Rench Master,
Now lying at Mr. Plumsted's Wharff, and will sail with the greatest expedition, 3 fourths of her cargo being ready to take on board. For freight or passage, apply to William Bingham, or said Master on board. She is a prime sailer, and has good accommodations for passengers.

Dover, November 26, 1756.

NOW in Dover goal, a Negroe man, who says he belongs to John Pennington, in Cecil or Kent county Maryland. The master of said Negroe is desired to come and take him away, or he will be sold to discharge the prison fees. ¶ JAMES WELLS, Goaler.

DESERTED, from Captain Work's Company, in Colonel Clapham's Regiment, in the Service of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philip Clydehope, a German, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, a slender Man, fresh coloured, has brown Hair, speaks no English, and carried off his Regimentals, Arms and Blankets. Whoever apprehends and secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by Mr. JAMES YOUNG, Commissary of the Musters, or by me PATRICK WORK. ¶

ALL persons indebted to Alexander Bailie, of Willistown, in the county of Chester, by bill, bond, or otherwise, are desired to pay to Richard M'Caddon, whom I have legally impowered. ALEXANDER BAILIE. ⊕

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

In the township of Chester, and county of Burlington,

A GOOD convenient house and lot, a young bearing orchard of good fruit, and a good smith's shop, well, &c. It is a very convenient place for a blacksmith, one being much wanted. Any blacksmith inclining to rent the same, by applying to Richard Satterthwaite, living near the premises, may know the conditions.

Leacock township, Lancaster county, November, 1756.

STOLEN from the subscriber, the seventh or eighth instant, at night, a grey mare, nine or ten years old, 13 hands high, is a natural pacer, broad and snug made, a little flea bitten, travels very snug, and goes middling fast; she is apt to snore a little as she rides, has a little head, and small ears, is apt to shift when driven to her speed, and three fourths of her mane trimmed. It is thought she is taken towards Philadelphia or the Jerseys by a deserter from New-York. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, and secures them, so that the mare may be had again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have Thirty Shillings for each, paid by me GEORGE MACKRELL. ⸗

CAme to the plantation of Capt. Elves, near the Lower Ferry, in July last, a black cow, with a white belly, had a bell on, and is about four years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ PHILIP PAINTER, living on said plantation.

CAME to the plantation of James Bartley, of Warrington township, Bucks county, a considerable time ago, a red cow, with white on her face. The owner coming and describing her other marks, and paying charges, may have her again. Dated this 24th day of November, 1756. ⊕ JAMES BARTLEY.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold by
JOSEPH WOOD,
At the corner of Market and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Campbell's,

A VERY large assortment of gold and silver lace, gold and silver basket brade, vellum and cord, &c. &c. Also men and womens Dresden ruffles, brocades, loopstrings, tobines, sattins, and all other goods, as usual. Tbctf.

To be LETT,

THE bakehouse late in the tenure of Thomas Eustace, situated on the Dock, near Walnut-street. For terms enquire of WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, in Second-street.

DROPT in the Street, opposite the New Printing-Office, a Bag with a Canister of Tea, and other Things. The Owner applying to the Printer may have them again.

ALL persons indebted to Michael Gros, of the Borough of Lancaster storekeeper, by bond, bill, note, or book debt, are desired to come and pay betwixt and the first day of February next; and those that do not come by that time, may expect to be troubled, as said Gros intends soon to leave the place. ⸭ 5s. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

BY the subscriber, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on Neshaminey creek, four miles above the ferry, and nineteen miles from Philadelphia, one of the best watered mills on the continent, on a pleasant healthy situation, with all necessary conveniences, chiefly new, as thoroughfare floodgates and dam, new mill-house and new husk, four floors, the two middle ones doubled, two pair of exceeding good mill stones, one of which is cullens, two screens, which the wheat goes through before it is ground, and will dispatch work and make as much merchantable flour out of 1000 bushels of wheat as any mill; a good well finished stone house and kitchen, with 5 fire-places, two good dry cellars under the house, a piaza along the whole front of the house and kitchen, and one end of the house; a framed cooper's shop, bran-house, waggon-house, cart-house, shaise-house, stables, barracks, and several other buildings; a very suitable place for a store and tavern, and tradesmen, such as a smith, shoemaker, taylor, cooper, &c. and is as nigh a way from Philadelphia to Trenton, as any made use of, and in a very good part of the country for wheat; between 70 and 80 acres of very good land, 30 of which is cleared, some part choice meadow, and produces 15 tons of the best hay yearly without dung, a young orchard, grafted fruit, that bears, the remainder very good woodland, all bounded on Neshaminy creek, and in good repair, two miles from the landing belonging to the premises, with a frame store-house, with a granary at one end that will contain 600 bushels of wheat, and a wharff, where a shallop can lie along side with 1000 bushels of wheat, and often comes from, and goes to the above city in one tide. Also a good flat, decked and rigged, with a mast and sail, which hoists flour in and out, and carries between 4 and 500 bushels of wheat. Likewise servants and Negroes, by trade coopers, a carter, and miller; a waggon, cart, gears and horses. And also fifty-two acres and a half of good land, one mile from said mill, with a new dwelling-house, 30 acres cleared, the remainder good swamp woodland, well timbered. Any person that inclines to purchase part or the whole, is invited to view the premises, where they shall be kindly received, and know the terms. STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

N. B. Fish enough may be caught on the premises to supply many families. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

BY the subscriber, two lots of ground, situated in Moyamensing township, one a six acre lot, opposite the house where Jonas Keeler lately lived; the other containing two acres and three quarters of woodland, fronting Moyamensing road, and joining land of James Hamilton, Esquire. FRANCIS GARRIGUES. ‡

Just imported in the Otter, Captain Rankin, and the last ships from London, and to be sold by
EMANUEL JOSIAH,
At his store, at the corner of Arch-street, in Water-street,

A Complete assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season. Likewise an assortment of Hose's best womens shoes. ‡

To be SOLD, by
Capt. *JOHN SIBBALD*,
GOOD *Madeira* Wine, and Spirit, Wholesale and Retail. * 8 Ws.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold by
DAVID FRANKS,
Very cheap for short credit,

A VERY great variety of woollens and broadcloths, guns, muskets, powder, &c. and all sorts of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season.

To be SOLD, by
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his store, in Arch-street, near Second street,
A Parcel of choice *English* Ben-Leather Soals.

Philadelphia, November 4, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Masters of Servants and apprentices, in the several Counties of this Province, who have in any Manner suffered by the late Enlisting of Servants and Apprentices, that they immediately make the same known to some one or other of the Representatives of their respective Counties, by bringing or sending to them, or to the Committee of Grievances, an Account of the Cost of their Servants, the Time each Servant or Apprentice had to serve, with their several Indentures, and other proper Vouchers of the Losses sustained, in order that they may be laid before the House of Assembly for their Consideration.

By Order of the Committee of Grievances,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Clerk of Assembly.

To be sold by
CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the sign of the Dish, in Second-street, opposite the sign of the George, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable rates, all sorts of pewter ware, viz.

DISHES and plates of all sizes, basons, tankards, quart and pint mugs, porringers, tea-pots, sugar-pots, cullenders, bed-pans, stool-pans, half-pint and gill tumblers, wine measures, salt-sellers, spoons, milk-pots, pint and half-pint dram-bottles, slop-bowls, and all sorts of other pewter.

Said Bradford makes the best of pewter or block-tin worms, of all sizes, for distilling, as shall be ordered, as also cranes for hogsheads or bottles, candle molds of different sizes. All persons may have pewter mended at a reasonable price, and ready money given for old pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc. 3 M.

Just imported, and to be sold by
DANIEL WILLIAMS,
Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-streets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarse boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or short credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and skilled in choosing boulting cloths, may depend on being supplied with cloths (and instructions if required) suitable for any or every part of the boulting business.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

No. 1460

December 16, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZE

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and

On Sunday laſt Captain Gardner *arrived here from* Liverpool, *and Captain* Simpſon *from* Dublin, *by whom we have the following Advices*, viz.

KENSINGTON, July 26.

THE following Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters of the North of Ireland, in Behalf of themſelves and all others of their Denomination throughout the Kingdom, has been preſented to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters of the North of Ireland, in Behalf of themſelves and all others of their Denomination throughout the Kingdom.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters of the North of Ireland, now met in our Annual Aſſembly, in the preſent critical Juncture of publick Affairs, take this firſt Opportunity of concurring with other Bodies of your Majeſty's faithful Subjects, in expreſſing our moſt ſincere Sentiments of Loyalty and Affection to the beſt of Kings; who hath on all Occaſions ſhewn himſelf the tender Father of his People, and the faithful Guardian of their Civil and Religious Rights and Liberties.

Deeply ſenſible of the manifold and unſpeakable Bleſſings, which have accrued to theſe Nations in general, from the Acceſſion of the Illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover to the Britiſh Throne; and filled with the moſt lively Sentiments of Gratitude in particular, for that Liberty and Quiet, and other Marks of your Royal Favour, which we have enjoyed under your Majeſty's moſt benign Adminiſtration; We beg Leave, in our own Name, and in Behalf of all our Brethren in this Kingdom, to give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn Aſſurance of our incorruptible Fidelity to your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and inviolable Attachment to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe, as being, under God, the great Bulwark and Support of Civil and Religious Liberty.

As your Majeſty's Diſſenting Subjects of our Denomination in Ulſter, and every other Part of this Kingdom, have, upon all Occaſions, and particularly in the late moſt deteſtable and unnatural Rebellion, ſhewn a moſt becoming Zeal to concur in every Meaſure that was judged neceſſary for your Majeſty's Honour, the Preſervation of the Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe, and the Security of our moſt happy Conſtitution; We beg your Majeſty may reſt aſſured of your continuing to reign in our Hearts, and in the Hearts of our People; and that an invariable Attachment to your Royal Perſon and Government ſprings from, and is inſeparably connected with, the Principles which we profeſs and inculcate: And we can truly ſay, that of above One Hundred Thouſand fit to bear Arms, we know not a Man, who is not determined, at the Expence of his Life and Fortune, to defend and ſupport your Majeſty's Perſon and Government againſt all Enemies Foreign and Domeſtick; and this, which hath hitherto been our indiſputable Character, we hope ever to maintain.

It is our unfeigned and daily Prayer, that Almighty God may preſerve your Royal Perſon; bleſs you with Health and long Life; give Succeſs to your Arms in Defence of the juſt Poſſeſſions of your Subjects, and in Support of the invaluable Rights and Liberties of your Dominions; make you an eminent Inſtrument in defeating the ambitious and unjuſt Deſigns of your reſtleſs Enemies; and at the End of a glorious Reign on Earth, that your faithful Services for the Good of Mankind may be recompenſed with a Crown Eternal and Incorruptible.

Subſcribed in our Name, and by our Appointment, at Antrim, this 1ſt Day of July, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſix, by

WILLIAM AMBROSE, *Moderator.*

DUBLIN, Auguſt 7.

Maryborough, Aug. 2, 1756.

The Patriot Club of the Queen's County met purſuant to Adjournment, and entered into the following Aſſociation, and then adjourned to the 4th of November next, to the Town of Mountmellick.

We, the Patriot Club of the Queen's County, originally aſſociated upon Points ſingly relative to this Kingdom, think it incumbent upon us to take the earlieſt Opportunity of repeating our ſtrongeſt and warmeſt Sentiments of Loyalty, Gratitude and Affection to his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Family; as well as the moſt determined Reſolution, at the Peril of our Lives and Fortunes, to co-operate with our Parent-country, in maintaining the Proteſtant Succeſſion in his Majeſty's Illuſtrious Houſe: And having the higheſt Opinion of the Advantage that muſt accrue to the common Cauſe, by Proteſtants uniting their Hearts and Hands againſt the common Enemy; and as the Principles of the Freeholders Society, and the Aſſociation entered into by them, are ſo perfectly agreeable to, and ſo ſtrongly expreſſive of, our Sentiments; we think proper to concur with them both in Matter and Form; and, filled with the higheſt Indignation againſt the Pride and Inſolence of France, do hereby ſolemnly promiſe and engage to each other, to our King and Country, that we will enter into, and act in, any military Service which our moſt juſt and gracious Sovereign ſhall require of us, in any Part of this Kingdom or Great Britain, during the preſent War; and arm ourſelves and our Proteſtant Tenants at our own Expence, whenſoever his Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhall be ſignified for that Purpoſe.

N. B. The Aſſociation Roll is left in the Care of the Rev. Mr. French in Maryborough, to be ſigned by ſuch Proteſtants as think proper.

The Patriot Gent. of the Queen's County are reſolved to buy no Wines or other Commodities the Growth of France, during the Continuance of the preſent War.

At a Meeting of the Independant Freeholders of the County of Kilkenny, the 2d of this inſtant Auguſt, it was reſolved, That the Chairman ſhould ſignify to the Freeholders Society of the City of Dublin, that they highly honour their Publick Spirit, and will concert with them in Support of the Crown of theſe Realms, and the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, againſt all Enemies, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Auguſt 2, 1756.

The Patriot Club of the County of Donnegal met at Lifford, purſuant to their Notice of the Firſt of July laſt, to celebrate the Acceſſion of the Illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover to the Throne of theſe Realms, on the ever memorable Firſt of Auguſt, 1714; where the Occaſion of their Meeting naturally ſuggeſting to them the imminent Dangers the religious and civil Rights of theſe Nations were threatened with, by a Jacobite Faction at Home, and French Counſels Abroad, with Hearts deeply ſenſible that the Preſervation of every Enjoyment that can be dear to Proteſtants and Free-born Subjects, depends (under Heaven) on the Support and Eſtabliſhment of His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion to the Crown in the preſent Royal Family, they unanimouſly came to the following Reſolution.

Reſolved, That the Members of this Club will, to the utmoſt of their Power, and at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, defend and maintain His Sacred Majeſty's Perſon and Government againſt all Oppoſers and Enemies whatſoever; and in caſe the French King ſhall dare to invade any Part of theſe Kingdoms, that they will chearfully march to oppoſe and repel ſuch Invaſion, if commanded thereto by His Majeſty; and that they will, on every Occaſion, during this juſt and neceſſary War, teſtify the moſt unſhaken Loyalty to the beſt of Princes, and the grateful Senſe with which they are impreſſed of the ineſtimable Bleſſings they enjoy under His mild and truly paternal Government.

Dublin, Auguſt 21.

The following Aſſociation was begun at the Aſſizes held this Week for the County of Meath, and is now carrying on throughout the County, viz.

"We the undernamed Proteſtants of the County of Meath, declare our full Approbation of the National Spirit of Aſſociating, in Defence of His Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, Family and Dominions; and join in thoſe noble Sentiments of the worthy Citizens of Dublin, that, at this Juncture, it is neceſſary to ſuſpend all Complaints of Miniſterial Meaſures, however grievous and oppreſſive; being fully convinced, that His Majeſty's inherent Juſtice will induce him to maintain the conſtitutional Rights and Liberties of the Subject; thoſe grand Excitements of Engliſhmen to riſk their Lives and Fortunes.

As the Proteſtants of Ireland were inſtrumental in ſetting His Royal Father (of moſt reverend Memory) upon the Britiſh Throne; and as we have ever been invariably attached to His Illuſtrious Houſe, and zealous for the Preſervation of His Crown, Dignity and Prerogatives; we think it incumbent on us to be, at this Time, particularly explicit; and do therefore ſolemnly aſſociate and promiſe, that whenever it ſhall pleaſe His Majeſty to command us, we will ſerve Him moſt faithfully in the Field, or in any other Manner; and unite, as one Man, to defend Him againſt all Uſurpations of His Neighbours, and Treachery of His Servants; that Source of Hope to His Enemies."

Tueſday, Aug. 17. A Lodge of that moſt antient and honourable Order of Free Maſons aſſembled at the Tholſel, and ſigned that moſt ſeaſonable and truly Patriot Aſſociation, calculated to ſupport that beautiful and juſtly proportioned Fabrick of our glorious Conſtitution, againſt the open Attacks of profeſſed Enemies Abroad, and the inſidious Schemes of maſked Traitors at Home.

We hear that extraordinary Rejoicings will be made all over the Kingdom on next Tueſday Fortnight, the 7th of September, being the Anniverſary of the Birth of our gallant Countryman, the brave General Blakeney, who will then enter into the 81ſt Year of his Age; to whoſe Merit the moſt diſtinguiſhed Honours are juſtly due, and whoſe glorious Defence will ever be remembered with the warmeſt Gratitude, tho' rendered unſucceſsful either by Treachery or Cowardice.

At a Meeting held at Dundalk, by the Patriot Club of the County of Lowth, the 24th Day of Auguſt, it was unanimouſly agreed, to adopt the general Principles, and purſue the Meaſures of the Freeholders Society and Citizens of Dublin, and others, who have aſſociated together for the Defence of his Majeſty's Crown and true Dignity, againſt all pretended Friends or open Enemies, who, by Force or Intrigue, would ſap the Foundation of our legal Eſtabliſhment, and overturn the great Security of our Religion, Liberties and Properties.

Reſolved, That wherever his Majeſty's Service may require our Attendance, we will chearfully riſque Life and Fortune in ſupport, and for the Preſervation of his ſacred Perſon and Dominions, and the continuing firm the Eſtabliſhment of the Succeſſion in his illuſtrious Houſe.

Reſolved, That we, who have the Honour of being the firſt Patriot Club of any County in Ireland, are determined to act in Concert with the other Patriot Clubs of this Kingdom, and do appoint Thomas Tipping, [illegible] Townley, Malcolm M'Neale, Eſquires, and the Rev. Mr. Simpſon, to correſpond with the other Patriot Clubs this Kingdom.

Reſolved, that the Chairman, for the Time being, and the Secretary do publiſh Notice for the Club to meet on any Emergency.

Downe, Auguſt 26, 1756.

The Patriot Club of the County of Downe met, purſuant to Adjournment, and with the greateſt Chearfulneſs and Unanimity entered into the following Aſſociation.

"We the Members of the Patriot Club of the County of Downe, animated by that Spirit of Liberty, which alone is productive of true Loyalty; do, in Teſtimony thereof, and in Conjunction with the Freeholders Society and other Patriot Clubs of this Kingdom, plight our Faith on the preſent critical Juncture, to his Majeſty King George and his Royal Houſe, the Publick, and to each other, That we will Arm ourſelves and Tenants, ſubject to and under the auſpicious Direction of our moſt gracious Sovereign, in Defence of his Majeſty and the eſſential Rights of Community, againſt all Uſurpations of his Neighbours, and Treachery of his Servants; that Source of Hope to his Enemies."

Auguſt 31. We hear the fine Statue of the Gallant and Great General Blakeney, which is to be done at the ſole Expence of the Grand Knot of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, will be erected in the Royal Square of the Barracks, one of the fineſt in Europe, the ſafeſt Place to preſerve it, and to excite in the Military an Emulation for Bravery and Courage.

September 18. Sunday laſt an elderly Lady hearing a reverend Divine in one of our Pariſh Churches preaching Forgiveneſs of our Enemies, ſuddenly roſe up with the following Exclamation: What! forgive Byng, the Betrayer of his Country! not I truly, I will forgive no Traitor to his King and the Publick.

Paris, Sept. 17. The nine following Articles contain the Ratification of the Treaty lately concluded between the Court of France and that of Peterſburgh. It was ſigned on the Part of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty by M. de Rouille and the Abbe de la Ville, and by Count Beſtucheff, in the Name of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

1. THE Empreſs of Ruſſia accedes to the Treaty of Verſailles concluded the Firſt of May, engaging to employ all her Forces, whenſoever it ſhall be required, to enforce the Execution of what is thereby ſtipulated.

2. The King of France guaranties to the Empreſs of Ruſſia in Perpetuity, the Order of Succeſſion, as ſhe has eſtabliſhed it in Favour of the Duke of Holſtein, her Nephew, and his Deſcendants, promiſing to perform that Guaranty as well by his good Offices, as by giving all neceſſary Aſſiſtance.

3. The King guaranties to the Empreſs all her Conqueſts made upon Sweden, in ſuch Manner as never to ſupport any Claims which may at any Time hereafter be made thereto.

4. The two contracting Powers ſhall, as far as in them lies, contribute to ſupport the Archducal Houſe of Auſtria, and to ſecure the Indiviſibility of her Eſtate as ſettled by the Pragmatick Sanction.

5. The Empreſs engages to aſſiſt either, or even both of the Parties, if the Caſe requires, or it ſhall be demanded, with 30,000 Men, when a Requiſition thereof ſhall be made.

6. When Providence ſhall inſpire one of the Parties at War with a Deſire of Peace, and Propoſals for an Accommodation ſhall be made, the three Powers ſhall unite and act in Concert in laying the immovable Foundation of ſolid Peace, and employ for that End all their Forces as well as their Mediation.

7. The King and the Empreſs ſhall conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, to the reciprocal Advantage of their Subjects; for which Purpoſe a Tariff ſhall be drawn up, as was done in the Time of Peter the Great.

8. The great Object of the contracting Parties being to hinder the Flames of War from ſpreading farther than the Broils between the Crowns of Great-Britain and France have already extended them, they will employ their good Offices with the King of Pruſſia, in order to adjuſt in an amicable Manner the Differences which ſubſiſt between that Prince and the Court of Vienna.

9. As the Cultivation of the Grand Signior's pacifick Sentiments is neceſſary to the reſtoring and maintaining of Peace, the preſent Treaty ſhall be communicated to the Ottoman Porte, and the contracting Powers ſhall ſtudy to maintain a good Underſtanding with the Court of Conſtantinople.

Paris, Sept. 13. It is ſaid here, that the riſing Troubles in Germany are the Conſequence of a Project formed by the Engliſh to divert our Attention from the Marine, and make us recal our Troops from the Sea Coaſts. The King hath declared that he will employ all his Forces to ſupport the Empreſs Queen, and relieve the deplorable Diſtreſs of the King of Poland. The Ruſſian Miniſter has ſent an Expreſs to inform his Court that the Moſt Chriſtian King flattered himſelf the Empreſs would concur with him in the propereſt Meaſures for reſtoring Peace and Equality in the Empire.

Private Letters from Paris, Sept. 20. The King has taken a firm Reſolution to give the moſt ſpeedy and powerful Aſſiſtance to the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony. On the 14th Baron Kniphauſen, the Pruſſian Miniſter, being at M. Rouille's Levee on the Weekly Day of Audience,

this

of ſtrange Aſto-
re! I muſt tell you
in order to ſpare the
Grief of recalling, on
e greateſt Concern and
it Orders to the Marquis
to leave that Court.
yllic, who commands this
enal all the Artillery, Arms,
ch have been embarked on
to Magdebourgh, where they
mination of the preſent Criſis.
e Inhabitants to give Notice in
ncers remain in Town, in Conſe-
ral have been diſcovered, and made
wards releaſed on their Parole not to
ruſſian Majeſty, but to ſerve under him

ept. 21. We are informed by Letters from Gi-
he French are not only buying up great Quanti-
oviſions and Forage, but that they are alſo col-
together a great Number of Boats for tranſporting
e Train of Artillery.

atiſbon, Sept. 23. The Emperor has, in that Quality, iſ-
ed Decrees, Reſcripts, and Mandates monitory, excitato-
y, dehortatory, inhibitory, &c. againſt the King of Pruſ-
ſia's Invaſion of Saxony. By a Decree addreſſed to His Pruſ-
ſian Majeſty, he ſummonſes him to withdraw his Troops from Saxony, and put a Stop to the Injuries which that Country ſuffers, on Pain of being proceeded againſt ac-
cording to the Laws of the Empire. Another Decree or-
ders all the Vaſſals of the Princes and States of the Empire, who are in the Pruſſian Service, to leave it immediately, for which Purpoſe his Imperial Majeſty annuls their Oath of Fidelity. A third Decree prohibits all the Princes, States, or other members of the Empire, from ſuffering a-
ny Recruits to be raiſed in their Country for the Service of his Pruſſian Majeſty, or aſſiſting him in any Shape.

Stockholm, September 14. The confiſcated Eſtates and Effects of thoſe who ſuffered for the late Conſpiracy are reſtored to their Heirs.

The French have obtained Permiſſion to bring their Prizes into any of our Ports from the Streights of the Sound to the North Sea, thoſe of the Baltic only excepted.

By the Snow Irene, Capt. Jacobſon, arrived at New-York in ſeven Weeks from Portſmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

BRUSSELS, October 7.

COUNT Golofkin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, hath informed the States-General, that the Empreſs his Miſtreſs has acceded to the Treaty between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles.

Dantzick, Sept. 28. The Court of Berlin ſeems to be apprized of Ruſſia's Intention to aſſiſt the Empreſs Queen, for they are buſy in putting Menal in a proper Poſture of Defence, and ſeveral Regiments of Horſe and Foot are marching from Pomerania to Pruſſia.

Glatz, Sept. 25. According to Advices from Field Marſhal Schwerin's Army, which is entered into Bohemia, two Regiments of Huſſars attacked, on the 22d, five Auſtrian Regiments which were poſted at Augert, put them to the Rout, ſlew ſeveral, wounded many, and made 150 Priſoners, among whom are ſeveral Officers.

Prague, Sept. 22. This Morning certain Intelligence arrived, that the Pruſſians had entered Bohemia, and that their heavy Artillery, with an immenſe Quantity of all Sorts of Stores, was brought up the Elbe. Though Marſhal Brown's Army be advantageouſly poſted at Budin, ſo as to cover the reſt of the Country, as well as the Capital, we are taking every Precaution to guard againſt a Surprize.

Leipſic, Sept. 28. All Hopes of an Accommodation between the Kings of Pruſſia and Poland are at preſent vaniſhed.

Cleves, Oct. 2. The Inhabitants of this Dutchy were buſy in taking Precautions againſt a French Invaſion; but the Government hath ſignified to them to remain quiet, and make themſelves eaſy.

Vienna, Sept. 25. It is ſaid that the States of Hungary have offered to raiſe 24,000 Men for the Queen's Service, in leſs than three Months, on certain Conditions. The Family of Eſterhaſi, one of the richeſt in that Kingdom, hath alſo offered to raiſe a Regiment of Huſſars at his own Charges. Publick Prayers are ordered to be put up for three Days ſucceſſively in all our Churches, to implore Succeſs to his Arms.

Hague, Oct. 7. An Expreſs paſſed through this City, going from Dreſden to London, with the News of a Battle fought on the firſt Inſtant, near Welmina in Bohemia, between the Auſtrian Army under the Command of Field Marſhal Brown, and that of Pruſſia, commanded by the King in Perſon. The Engagement laſted from Seven in the Morning till Noon, when the Auſtrians retired with the Loſs of upwards of 4000 Men, and burnt the Suburbs of Lobkowitz to retard the Pruſſians Purſuit. His Pruſſian Majeſty ſent the Queen his Mother Advice of this Event, in a Billet wrote in the Field of Battle. We hourly expect an ample and circumſtantial Account of the Action, in which the Pruſſians are ſaid to have loſt about 1500 Men. Hague Gazette.

Amſterdam, Oct. 8. Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Oct. 6. "This Day at Noon Colonel York received an Expreſs from Dreſden, with the News of a Battle fought on the firſt Inſtant, near Welmin?, in Bohemia, between the Auſtrian Army, under the Command of Field Marſhal Brown, and the Pruſſian Army commanded by the King of Pruſſia in Perſon. The Engagement laſted from Seven in the Morning, till Four in the Afternoon. The Auſtrians retired with the Loſs of above 4000 Men. The King of Pruſſia immediately wrote a Billet to the Queen his Mother, with Advice of this Event."

Another Letter from the Hague of the ſame Date, adviſes, that the Auſtrian Army was compoſed of 50,000 Men; and that the Pruſſians did not exceed 35 or 36,000 Men; in a few Days we ſhall be further informed. Amſterdam Gazette.

Utrecht, October 7. Several Letters juſt received, inform us of a Battle in Bohemia, between the King of Pruſſia's Army and that commanded by General Brown, in which the latter was defeated with a conſiderable Loſs.

We have alſo received the following Letter wrote laſt Night, from the Hague, juſt as the Poſt was coming away: "I am in a Hurry, Sir, to inform you, that the Court hath received Advice, by an Expreſs going with the utmoſt Haſte to London, of a Battle fought in Bohemia between the Army of the King of Pruſſia, and that commanded by General Brown. The Particulars are ſaid to be, That the Battle was fought between Trebnitz and Prague; that it laſted from Seven in the Morning till One in the Afternoon; that General Brown was defeated, with the Loſs, according to ſome, of 10,000 Men, and, according to others, of a greater Number; that the Pruſſians alſo had ſome Thouſands killed and wounded; that the King of Pruſſia commanded his Army in Perſon, which conſiſted of 35,000 Men, and the Auſtrian Army amounted to 45,000 Men; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty had marched afterwards to attack General Picolomini." Utrecht Gazette.

Hague, October 7. Tueſday Noon Colonel York received an Expreſs diſpatched from Dreſden to London, with Advice, that on the firſt Inſtant a Battle was fought on the Frontiers of Bohemia, between the King of Pruſſia's Army and that of Field Marſhal Brown. It began at Seven in the Morning, and laſted, according to ſome, till Noon; and according to others, till Four in the Afternoon. All the Advices agree that the Auſtrians were forced to retreat; but they differ as to the Strength of the two Armies, and the Loſs they have ſuffered. It is agreed that the Pruſſian Army, which the King commanded in Perſon, ſcarce exceeded 35,000 Men; but they vary with regard to the Number of the Auſtrians; ſome making their Army to conſiſt of 45,000 Men, others of 55,000; and others, in fine, raiſing it to 60,000. The Loſs of the Pruſſians amounts, according to ſome, to 1500 Men; others ſay they loſt 2000. The Loſs of the Auſtrians is not leſs than 4000: Some ſay 10,000; and others carry it to 15,000 Men. A Dutch Gazette.

Ratiſbon, September 27. The French King has cauſed to be declared to the general Dyet of the Empire, "That the Project formed between Pruſſia and England to kindle a religious War in the Empire, in order to promote their own private Ends, being manifeſt from the Enterprizes of the King of Pruſſia; his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in Virtue of his Engagements with the Empreſs Queen, and with ſeveral Princes of the Empire, had reſolved to ſuccour them efficaciouſly, by marching ſuch a Number of Troops as ſhall be neceſſary to their Aſſiſtance; being unwilling to ſuffer the Germanic Body, of whoſe Liberty he is a Guarantee, to be oppreſſed under ſuch fallacious Pretexts as have been lately publiſhed, &c."

Paris, Oct. 1. Wedneſday an Expreſs arrived from Vienna, with Advice that the Empreſs Queen deſired the Stipulated in Men, and not in Money; in Conſequence of which, the Forces deſtined for that Service are ordered to be ready to march; they are to rendezvous at Straſbourg, and not at Metz, and proceed through Suabia to Donawert, where they will embark on the Danube, and fall down the River to Lintz in Auſtria, and from thence march by Land to Moravia. The firſt Column will paſs the Rhine the 15th inſtant, the ſecond the 20th, and the third on the 25th.

Others aſſure that this Army will winter in the Palatinate of Bavaria, where Recruits will be raiſed to augment the foreign Regiments with 25 Men in a Company. It is reported, that beſides theſe Succours 50,000 Men will march towards the Dutchy of Cleves, and be joined by 20,000 of the Troops that are in the Auſtrian Netherlands. The The French Guards are to be augmented with 25 Men per Company.

Bonn, Oct. 2. Our Court is warmly ſolicited by that of Berlin not to grant a Paſſage through its Territories to French Troops. We hear that ſeveral Implements of War are already landed at Ruremonde for the Uſe of the French.

Nuremberg, Sept. 24. We hear that the Baron Gemmingen, the Hanoverian Miniſter to the Dyet of the Empire, who has been for ſome Days at Munich, is ordered to require that the 6000 Men which Bavaria is bound to furniſh Great-Britain, be held in Readineſs to march.

Toulon, Sept. 21. The Squadron is not yet ſailed; but all the abſent Sailors are ordered to repair on board, and it hath been joined by ſome Fireſhips. A Part of the Engliſh Squadron was ſeen laſt Tueſday off the Hieres, whither we ſuppoſe they were driven by a Gale of Wind, having diſappeared the next Day.

Paris, Oct. 2. It is reported that Orders have been ſent to Breſt for the following Men of War to put to Sea the End of this Month, viz. Le Formidable, l'Eveille, l'Opiniatre, le Diademe, l'Intrepide, and le St. Michael, with three Frigates. Some ſay that this Squadron is to relieve M. du Perrier at St. Domingo; but others ſurmiſe that it is deſtined for a more important Expedition.

Oct. 4. The Chambers of Commerce of Rochelle, Bourdeaux and Nantz, have complained to the King againſt the Captains of the Hermione and la Friponne Frigates, for ſuffering the Engliſh to take, near Rochefort, a Score of Veſſels laden with Timber, Hemp, &c. which were under their Convoy.

We hear that M. de la Galiſſonere is ſeized with a Dropſy in the Breaſt, and that M. de Maſſiac has taken the Command of the Toulon Squadron.

LONDON.

October 5. By a Letter dated from Dreſden, September 21, we are told, that when a certain foreign Miniſter expoſtulated on the Hardſhips and Indignities put upon his Poliſh Majeſty, he was put in Mind that none of theſe aroſe from the King of Pruſſia; but that, on the Contrary, the Terms offered him were ſuch as he ought to accept without any Conſtraint at all; that he ought to march ſix Thouſand Men for the Service of the King of Great-Britain in Juſtice to his Alliance; that in directing his Troops to return to their former Quarters, he would do Juſtice to his Subjects, and reſtore the Peace of his Electorate; and that in laying down his Arms, and returning to his regal & hereditary Capital, he would do Juſtice to his Royal Word, which had been pledged for maintaining a ſtrict Neutrality.

Had the King of Poland known the King of Pruſſia's Deſign, he would ſooner have craved the Aſſiſtance of France, or any other Power that would have lent him a ſufficient Number of Foreign Troops to defend his Capital. It is now too late, and, according to the old Proverb, *The Horſe is ſtole, it is in vain to ſhut the Stable Door.* Dreſden is now poſſeſſed by the Pruſſians, and the Effects of this Diſaſter to the Saxons will be felt here among us, who are ſo great Admirers of foreign Manufactures. Should the China Works at Dreſden be demoliſhed by the rude Soldiers, and the pretty Milliners be ſent a grazing, what will our People of refined Taſte do for a Supply of China Ware, Ruffles and Handkerchiefs! That which is already imported will ſoon be exceſſive dear, and many muſt come back to Long Lawn, Plain Cambrick, and uſe the Ware from India, or what is made at Bow or Chelſea; for to think of bringing the China Workers and Milliners from Dreſden to London, is a thought not to be endur'd as of late many ſtartle at the Name of a Foreigner, whilſt Shoals of idle French come over every Month without any Notice being taken of them, tho' we are in a State of War with that Nation.

October 12. Wedneſday laſt the Endeavour Privateer of Weymouth, Capt. Dowenton, in Company with the Earl of Granville Privateer, brought into Portſmouth the St. Nicholas, a Swediſh Ship, Burthen 200 Tons, and 12 Carriage Guns, bound from Marſeilles to Havre de Grace.

On Thurſday laſt Admiral Harriſon in the Monmouth arrived at Plymouth from the Bay of Biſcay.

Friday ſailed from Plymouth the Yarmouth, Admiral Norris, with the Torbay, Somerſet, Rocheſter, and Harwich, to the Weſtward.

The Barbados Merchant, Cole, from Barbados for London, is carried into Dunkirk.

The Friendſhip, Lee, from London for Maryland; Kitty, Bell, from Virginia for London; William and Mary, Guyen, from St. Chriſtophers for London; Dolphin, Engreham, from Rhode-Iſland for Rotterdam; and the Newport Packet, Giles, from Scilly for Topſham, are all taken, and carried into Bayonne.

Laſt Night one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers arrived Expreſs, with an Account of a Battle fought between the Pruſſian Army, conſiſting of 35,000 Men, and that of the Auſtrians of 60,000, under Count Brown, in which the latter were entirely defeated, with the Loſs of 16,000 killed upon the Spot. Prince Picolomini is among the Number of Priſoners, which is ſaid to be 9000. The Remains of the Auſtrian Army fled towards Prague, for which Place the Pruſſians are in full March, demoliſhing all the Fortifications in their Route. This Battle was fought the Firſt of this Month, began at Six in the Morning, and laſted till Night put an End to the Purſuit. Egra, near which the two Armies engaged, is ſaid to be entirely deſtroyed. The Honour of this Victory is in a great Meaſure attributed to the Conduct of General Keith.

St. JOHNS, in Antigua, October 30.

The private Sloop of War Frankland, Capt. Dungum (of this Iſland) has taken and carried into St. Kitts, a French Letter of Marque Schooner, with a large Quantity of warlike Stores, and 80 Hogſheads of Sugar on board.

Nov. 2. Late Letters from Martinique mention, that two fine large Bermuda built Privateers (one of which did belong to a great Man at St. Euſtatia) are ready fitted for the Sea, to cruize to Windward of Barbados, and only wait the Arrival of the Flag of Truce from Antigua, to man them.----As we have ſuch timely Notice of their Intention, we make no Doubt of having the Pleaſure of ſeeing this once Dutch, now Frenchified Bottom, and her beloved Conſort, in St. John's Harbour; and hope that ſome of the Monſieurs that lately left us, will really make a quick Return, tho' not in the Manner they had the Inſolence, when here, to boaſt of.

Nov. 6. This Day was held here a Court of Admiralty; when the Dutch Sloop Petronella and Elizabeth, (whereof Benjamin Newbold was Maſter, and Monſieur Petit, a Frenchman, Supercargo;) taken by the Brigantine Johnſon, Capt. Grigg Commander, a New York privateer, was condemn'd.

BOSTON, December 6.

By Letters from St. John's, in Newfoundland, of the 4th and 6th of November paſt, we are informed, That on the 3d at Night arrived there the Brig Edward of this Place, ------ Sandford late Maſter. She was taken the 26th of October, 200 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape-Ann, bound to Europe, by a French Privateer Schooner, of 8 Carriage Guns, and 120 Men, from Louiſbourg, to which Place ſhe had ordered the Brig, but meeting with his Majeſty's Ship Seahorſe, Capt. Darby, ſhe was retaken, after ſhe had been in the Enemy's Hands about 70 Hours. Capt. Sandford and all his Hands were kept on board the Privateer, except the Mate and one Man more.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

Wedneſday Evening laſt arrived here from Albany, His Excellency John Earl of Loudon, accompanied by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Army.

Letters from the Bay of Honduras inform, that on the 13th of October a Craft arrived there from the Muſqueto Shore, the Skipper of which gave an Account, that one Captain Garriſon, in a Brig, and Captain Creamer, in a Sloop, were both taken a few Days before, and carried into Port-Mahoo. The ſame Skipper alſo gave out, that a Body of the Spaniards having landed at Bluefields, on the Muſqueto Shore, were about erecting a Fortification, when the Muſqueto Indians came upon them; and the Spaniards, apprehenſive of being overpowered, beat a Parley, which the Indians conſented to, but while they were parlying, the Spaniards treacherouſly endeavoured to ſurround them, and cut them off. The Indians, armed with their Lancets, and ſeeing Death before them, reſolutely fell upon the Spaniards, cut two Thirds of them to Pieces, and took three of their Principals Priſoners, putting the others to Flight. The Indians afterwards towed acroſs Bluefield River, the three Priſoners at the Stern of their Canoes, and then tied them to Trees, and ſhot at them with their blunt Arrows, gradually to put them to Death.

Yeſterday came up the Harlequin Privateer Sloop, Capt. Haley, of this Port, and brought in with her a fine large rich new French Snow, called the Morning-ſtar, Monſ. --------, bound from Martineco to Havre de Grace. Her Loading is 200 Hogſheads of Sugar, and ſundry of Coffee, with Cotton, Cocoa, &c. valued at about 10,000 l. This is the ſecond valuable Prize brought into this Harbour by the Harlequin.

The Captain of the Prize informed Capt. Haley, that there were 54 Privateers out of the Iſland of Martineco; and that an Engliſh Snow Privateer of 14 Carriage Guns, and an Engliſh Brig, were both carried in there.

By Capt. Thomas, from South-Carolina, we have the following Advices, viz. That the Snow Elizabeth, of London, William Thomſon Maſter, from the Bay for Jamaica, put in there the latter End of September, having ſprung a Leak, after being five Months at Sea; that the Privateer Brig Pliny, Capt. Stoddard, of this Port, put in there alſo, the ſecond of November, having ſprung her Foremaſt in a late Chace; that the Sloop Mable, James Mitchell Maſter, from New-London for Barbados, put in there likewiſe in Diſtreſs, having ſtarted ſeven Butts in her

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

her Stern, loſt her Bowſprit, Jib, and Flying-jib, and received other conſiderable Damage: That on the 24th of November the Snow Shropſhire, Henry Robinſon, Maſter, from Jamaica for London, put in there alſo, in a leaky Condition; that a French Ship of 350 Tons, and a Schooner, had been carried into Providence.

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated November 7, 1756.

"We have juſt received Advice, that the famous Don Julian, of St. Auguſtine (who cruized all the laſt War upon our Coaſts, and was very ſucceſsful) has taken upon him the Command of a French Privateer Brig, by which he has engaged to ſupply the French with Proviſions in Abundance: 'Tis ſaid, he intends at firſt to cruize a little to the Southward of this Bar, and then to the Weſtward. The Brig he commands is ſuppoſed to be now out on a Cruize, and has a new After-Leech in her Main ſail."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Newport, to his Friend in Boſton, dated December 2.

Incloſed is an Extract of a Letter juſt receiv'd from a Gentleman in Amſterdam, dated October 11.

"On the 30th of September laſt, the King of Pruſſia, at the Head of 35,000 of his Troops, on his March near Bohemia, met the Bohemian Army, conſiſting of 50,000 Men, under General Brown, and gave them Battle. The Engagement began at 7 in the Morning, and continued 'till 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and then ended in Favour of his Pruſſian Majeſty: The Bohemians had 4000 Men kill'd on the Spot; and the principal Part of their Officers, and a great Number of Soldiers taken Priſoners.---The Pruſſians loſt in the Action 2000 Men.---That they daily expected to hear of another Battle being fought between the Pruſſian Army and the Saxons."----To confirm the above,

"Captain Boadman, who unfortunately fell into the Enemy's Hands, on his Paſſage to Europe, and came Paſſenger in this Veſſel, and with whom I have particularly converſed, gives me the following very agreeable Account (tho' in ſome Reſpects very different from what my Friend has wrote me) He ſays, There has been three Actions between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians, in all which the former had greatly the Advantage:---That the grand and laſt Battle was fought on the 6th of October:---That the King of Pruſſia, at the Head of 35,000 of his Troops, engaged the Auſtrian Army near Bohemia, conſiſting of 70,000 Men, commanded by General Brown:---That he had killed and taken Priſoners 24,000, among which were their principal Officers; and had poſſeſſed himſelf of all their Baggage, &c.---That his Pruſſian Majeſty had his Horſe twice ſhot from under him, laſt 12,000 Men in the Action; and that a General (Brother to the King) whoſe Title he had forgot, was much wounded, but likely to recover:---That the King of Pruſſia had marched an Army within 60 Miles of Holland; had demanded of the States General a categorical Anſwer, what Part they deſign to take in the preſent War, which he left at their Option, and had allowed them but 16 Days to determine and reply:---That their High Mightineſſes had upon this important Occaſion, aſſembled at the Hague under the greateſt Dilemma:---That the Hanoverian and German Powers had raiſed 60,000 Troops, which were in Readineſs to join the Pruſſians; and that another Engagement was daily expected:---That Admiral Hawke was cruiſing off Minorca, and had taken 50 Tranſport Veſſels bound there; and 8 valuable Merchantmen.---That a Guernſey Privateer of 20 Guns, had in one Week, taken and carried into Port 8 valuable Prizes:---That the Tygreſs Privateer of Briſtol, had ſent in a rich Prize valued at 20,000l. Sterling:---That on the 9th of October laſt, in a very violent Gale of Wind, 45 Sail of Ships, chiefly Dutch, were loſt upon the Banks of the Texel; among which were 2 Dutch Men of War of 20 and 40 Guns, 3 Dutch India Men, and 10 Sail of Engliſh Ships; and a great Number of Souls periſh'd."---Theſe Facts the Captain aſſures me may be relied on, and declares he read the Accounts of the Battle in the publick Prints; and which was further confirm'd by a Letter from a Captain in the Pruſſian Service, to his Brother; which he alſo ſaw."

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.

Monday laſt arrived here the Ship Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, but laſt from Portſmouth, in ſeven Weeks Paſſage. There are no late Papers by the Veſſel. General Blakeney was not arrived from Gibraltar; but daily expected. Admiral Byng's Trial had not come on, but it was generally believed he would be ſhot. The Account of the Loſs of Oſwego had got to England before the Ship ſailed, which ſhocked the People much, but it had not been publiſhed in the Gazette.

The Jane, Capt. Roſs, from London for this Port, was in the Downes the Fifth of October.

The Rachel, Capt. Stiles, was to ſail from Liverpool for this Place about the End of October.

In a Letter from Dublin, dated the 28th of September, it is ſaid, That Detachments from ſeveral Regiments on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, to the Number of 1600 Men, with General O Farrell's Regiment, were then aſſembled at Cork, in order to embark on board nineteen Tranſports for North-America, and to ſail under Convoy of three Men of War, which lay ready for them.

The Union, Captain Meſſer, ſailed from Dublin for this Harbour two Days before Captain Simpſon.

The Durſley Galley, Captain Breden, is ſafe arrived at Cork from this City.

Captain Alliſon, arrived here from Antigua, brought Paſſenger with him Captain Maſh (late of the Ship Elliſon, belonging here) who was taken on his Paſſage from London to Jamaica by a French Privateer, and carried to Martineco, from whence he got to Antigua in a Flag of Truce.

His Majeſty's Ship the Briſtol has taken and carried into Barbados, a French Ship with Dry Goods, bound to St. Domingo from Nantz.

In a Letter from Barbados by Captain Rodgers there is the following Paragraph, viz.

"By a Letter from Guadaloupe, dated October 5, we are informed, that a Xebeck is arrived at Martineco from Marſeilles, of 22 Nine Pounders, 1 Eighteen Pounder, and 300 Men; and that ſhe, a Frigate, and a Sloop of 14 Six Pounders, are to go out on a Cruize in Concert. I am afraid they will do much Miſchief, as the Xebeck rows with 48 Oars. There are two more Xebecks of the ſame Force daily expected from Marſeilles."

Since our laſt Captain Stokes came to Town. He was bound to New-York from Dublin, but taken by a Privateer Schooner from Louiſburgh, and carried in there. He was very ill uſed, being ſtripped of every Thing that was valuable; and the Crew of the Privateer were ſo naked, that they cut up his Sails to make Trowſers of them.

The Captains Vaughan and Saltus are arrived at Barbados from this Place.

On the 26th paſt died here Doctor LLOYD ZACHARY; who in Sweetneſs of Temper, Politeneſs of Manners, and univerſal Benevolence, had few Equals, no Superiors. He was a Truſtee of the Academy, and Charity School, and one of the firſt Subſcribers, having given *One Hundred Pounds* towards their Eſtabliſhment. He was alſo an early Contributor to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital*, and one of the firſt Phyſicians who agreed to attend it *gratis*; which he continued to do as long as his Health would permit. In his laſt Will he bequeathed *Three Hundred* and *Fifty Pounds* to that Charitable Inſtitution, as a Means of continuing to do Good after his Deceaſe.---An uncommonly great Number of the Inhabitants teſtify'd their Reſpect for him, by attending his Funeral.

The NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY will certainly begin to be drawn on Wedneſday, the 29th Inſtant.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sea-flower, Peleg Shearman, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Thomas and Elizabeth, D. Obrian, from N. Carolina.
Ship Royal Widow, Alexander Hutchinſon, from Glaſgow.
Schooner Unity, Benjamin Davis, from Boſton.
Brig Peggy, Randal Wilſon, from Jamaica.
Ship Earl of Holderneſs, William Simpſon, from Dublin.
Brig Hannah, James Coborn, from Barbados.
Ship Suſannah, Moſes Rankin, from Ditto.
Ship Fanny, Archibald Gardner, from Liverpool.
Ship Carolina, Robert Duncan, from London.
Snow Muggy, William Alliſon, from Antigua.
Brig Cornelia, Robert Smith, from Halifax.
Ship Southall, Thomas Rogers, from Barbados.
Snow George, Robert Hardy, from Ditto.
Brig Greyhound, William Knox, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Polly, Peter Adams, for N. Carolina.
Sloop Hannah, Thomas Francis, for N. & S. Carolina.
Sloop Good Intent, T. Alexander Shurlock, for Newbern.
Sloop Sea-flower, Peleg Shearman, for Rhode-Iſland.

CLEARED.

Snow Polly, Thomas Dunbar, to Dublin.
Brig Rebecca, Edward Stiles, to Jamaica.
Sloop William and Sarah, Chriſtopher Sinnot, to N. York.
Ship Hayfield, James Conyngham, to Newry.
Brig Rebecca, Lewis Edwards, to Jamaica.
Sloop Dart, Stafford Somerſall, to St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Polly, Peter Adams, to North Carolina.
Ship Rebecca, John Shankland, to Fyall.
Brig Sally, John Harper, to St. Chriſtopers.
Schooner Unity, Benjamin Smith to Plymouth.
Sloop Hannah, Thomas Francis, to N. Carolina.

Juſt imported from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his ſtore, in the Houſe of Mr. Walter Shee, the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet,

BEARSKINS, naps, kerſies, broadcloth, ſhaloons, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, red and blue halfthicks, ſpotted rugs, ſcarlet flannel, and ſtriped linſeys, felt hats, ſewing ſilk, garters, pins, bed bunts, ozenbrigs, cambricks, lawns, muſlins, mens, womens and boys worſted hoſe, cotton romals, and linen handkerchiefs, ſtriped blankets, bar lead, and ſteel, &c. tbc. 3m.

Juſt imported in the Carolina from London, and Fanny from Liverpool, and to be ſold very reaſonable, by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his ſtore oppoſite the Ferry-houſe, in Water ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

FIne and coarſe broadcloths, kerſies and plains, red and blue halfthicks, bearſkins, duffils, blue, green and red frizes, black, blue, and cloth coloured everlaſtings, red, white, and ſtriped flannels, 6 qr. 8 qr. and 9 qr. blankets, ſingle allopeers, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, camblets, calimancoes, Venetian and corded poplins, croſs-barred ſtuffs, fine and ſuperfine cloth coloured worſted damaſks, blue and green plush for ſaniers, mens and womens ribbed yarn and plain worſted ſtockings, 4d. and 6-penny ferret, worſted bindings, bobbins, ſilk, cotton, and ferret laces, new faſhioned flat and common deathhead and horſehair buttons, black, green, blue and ſcarlet veſt ditto, common mohair, ſilk and hair, and ſcarff twiſt, beſt cloth coloured balladine ſewing ſilk, and light coloured ditto, white and brown buckrams, coloured threads, whited brown ditto, Scotch and nuns ditto, beſt ſilk knee garters, gartering and nuns pretties, ozenbrigs, ſingle and tandem fileſias, piſtol lawns, German and Holland whited long lawns, tandem garlix, 7 8ths ditto, dowlas, princes linen, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, 7 8ths and yd. wd. coarſe and fine Iriſh linen; Iriſh ſheeting, variety of calicoes and printed cottons, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, perſian and China taffeties, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, new ſilk romals, ſecterſoy and cotton ditto, Cumberland and common linen handkerchiefs, 10 and 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. and 6 quarter cotton and linen checks, 6 qr. 7 qr. and 7 quarter and half bed bunts, fuſtians, dimeties, ſtriped cottons and linens, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, writing paper, F & FF Gunpowder, ſhot and lead, great variety of cutlary ware, and ſundry other Goods.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, and to be ſold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE and neat aſſorment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, and to be ſold extream cheap for ready money, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

VAriety of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. As the ſaid Relfe intends home ſoon, all perſons indebted to him above twelve months, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1756.

IT being ſuppoſed that Major LEADER ſome Time ago left a Son or Daughter at or near Philadelphia, this is to acquaint ſaid Son or Daughter, that he or ſhe may hear of ſomething much to his or her Advantage, by applying to Enſign DUNCAN, Paymaſter to General Abercrombie's Regiment, or Mr. JOHN MALCOLM, in Water-ſtreet. ⊖

For NEWRY,

The SHIP

FANNY,

ARCHIBALD GARDNER,

Commander;

Has a great part of her lading ready, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or ſaid Commander at Buckridge Sims's wharff.

Juſt imported from L[ondon]
to be ſold cheap
JOHN *and*
At their ſtore, in Samuel
Market-ſtreet, oppoſite
the following goods, viz.

RUſſia duck, ozenbrigs, 3
curoled Ruſſia, Ruſſia dia
and brown buckram, brown Ruſ
Iriſh linens, Scots handkerchiefs
long lawns, clear lawn and cambrick
and yd. wd. muſlins, bordered bandanoe
mals, China handkerchiefs, culgee ditto,
taffeties, cloth coloured taffeties, black pa
coloured ſattins, brown tabbies, ivory, d
combs, ſleeve buttons, tortoiſeſhell and pearl ve
metal coat and veſt buttons, horn ditto, mens wor
hoſe, patterns of black worſted breeches, blue a
ſhag, blue and green ſaddle orris and fringe, an a
ſadlery, womens cloth cloaks, 3 qr. 7-eights, yd. wd.
cotton and linen checks, ſtriped cotton holland, a large
ment of printed linens, calicoes and chints, blue, red an
coloured tammies and durants, ſhaloons, venetians, moure
craps, calimancoes, ſtriped and plain camblets, writing-pape
ink-powder, clouting diaper, yd. wd. tandems, Leghorn hats,
yd. wd. check'd durants, cotton counterpanes, bed bunts, 100
roſe blankets, broadcloth, bearſkins, napt coating, Devonſhire
kerſey, buttons and twiſt, white, ſcarlet, red and ſtriped flannels,
womens clogs and goloſhes, ſhirt buttons, lettered gartering, Dutch
pretties, ſilk and cotton laces, ſewing ſilk, ſtay trimming, mens
and womens black gloves, white ditto, dy'd ſhammy ditto; white
edging, ſealing-wax, mens and womens braſs thimbles, double
flint wine glaſſes, decanters with ground tops and bottoms, muſtard-pots, pins and needles, an aſſortment of cutlary and hard
ware, nuns thread, ſilk caps, felt and caſtor hats, necklaces of
various ſorts, poliſhed ſteel ſouffers, enamelled ſnuff-boxes, ſpectacles, ribbons and ferrits, hyſon tea in caniſters, blue harrateens,
duroys, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported by the Captains Bolitho and Duncan, from London, by

WILLIAM MORRIS, junior,

And to be ſold at his ſtore, next door to Joſeph Saunders, in Water-ſtreet.

BLankets, rugs, kerſeys, plains, ſuperfine and fine broadcloths, napt coating, white flannel, ſtriped linſeys, womens ſhort cloaks, an aſſortment of worſted and yarn hoſe, muffatees, worſted and ſilk caps, fine and ſuperfine camblets, damaſks, tammies, ſuperfine durants, everlaſtings, ſampler canvas, ſlacks and cruels, calimancoes, yd. wd. florettas, corded poplins, nonpareil, ſhaloons, checks, womens black horſe-hair hats, chipt hats, ſmall looking-glaſſes, a variety of pins, writing-paper, ſilk and hair twiſt, mohair cord, flat death head buttons, Barcelona handkerchiefs, childrens morocco pumps, Whitechapel needles, horn combs, ivory ditto, japanned ſnuff-boxes, plate faſhioned coat and breaſt buttons, an aſſortment of ſhoe and knee-buckles, pattern ſleeve-buttons, a variety of ivory, bone and buck handled knives and forks, ſciſſars, ſheare, piſtol capp'd knives, penknives, &c. ſmall bar lead, duck, ſwan and gooſe ſhot, ozenbrigs, princes linen, tandem double fileſias, ſingle fileſias, piſtol lawns, German whited long lawns, white and brown buckrams, yd. wd. and 7-eighth tandem garlix, fringed diaper table-cloths, Flanders bed-ticks, coloured Scots handkerchiefs, demy cambricks, patches of cambricks, clear lawns, printed calicoes, purple ground printed cottons, printed linens, blue and white pin work, 6 qr. coſſaes, 7-eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, diapers, 9-eights wide Ruſſia ſheeting, 9-eights wide Iriſh ditto, 9-eights wide Iriſh dowlas, flaxen Ruſſia linen, 3 qr. yd. wd. yd. and 3-eighth linen checks, 7 8ths and yd. wd. cotton ditto, dy'd thickſets, cotton velvets, corded demity, yd. wd. flowered ditto, blue and mixed cotton romals, new and lungee romals, bordered bandanoes, black perſian taffeties, china taffeties, narrow pretties, Dutch tape, diaper tape, coloured and thread tapes, bobbin, mens tann'd ſattin ſtitch'd top gloves, coloured, green and purple ſattin ditto, womens crimſon ſattin gloves, ditto mittens, womens Bath lamb mittens, coloured ditto, glazed coloured lamb mittens, luteſtring ſilk handkerchiefs, white perſians, black 10 penny ſingle ribbons, black 8d. paduaſoy ditto, black and white 8d. ſattin ditto, 6d and 4d. ferrits, 3 yard ſilk laces, ſtay cords, braids, galoons, cloth, light and crow coloured ſewing ſilks, gartering ſorted, narrow ſhoe quality, London and white ſtay quality, coloured thread ſorted, Scots thread ſorted, ſuperfine broad white ruſſel, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, green tea, watches, &c.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1756.

For *LONDON,*

The SHIP

CARROLINA,

Robert Duncan,

Commander;

Will ſail with all poſſible Diſpatch, not to exceed a Month from the Date hereof. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *James Pemberton*, or ſaid Commander.

N. B. She has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers.

THERE was lately taken up, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, a ſilver Watch; the owner, by applying to RICHARD ARRELL, *living in the ſaid Liberties, deſcribing the watch, and paying the coſt of crying, and this advertiſement, may have it again.*

Stolen or ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber above two years ago, but not before advertiſed, a ſorrel horſe, fifteen hands high, all his feet and two of his legs white, one before and the other behind, with a large blaze down his face, paces fair and large, but not faſt till he ſhifts. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, paid by RICHARD ARRELL.

Went away from Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, in Weſt-Jerſey, a ſchoolmaſter, named Samuel Willis, of little ſtature, thin face, and pale complexion. Whoever will give information to the ſaid Arrell where ſaid Willis is, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward. ⊖

STray'd or ſtolen, the 30th of November laſt, from the ſtable of Thomas Miers, living in Philadelphia, a grey horſe, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his face, his mane trimmed, branded with W on the near ſhoulder, and H on the near thigh, ſhod before, a natural pacer, and has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS MIERS. †

To be SOLD, by
Capt. *JOHN SIBBALD,*
GOOD *Madeira* Wine, and Spirit, Wholeſale and Retail. * 8 Ws.

…w Recovery, Robert
… sold by

…KILL,

…ve Arch-ſtreet, very cheap
…e months credit,
…, 6-qr. yard wide, 7-eights,
…necks, yard wide draw boys,
…nterpains, dy'd jeans and pil-
…hens and womens thread ſtock-
…qr. garlix, long lawns, yd. wide
…wide ſheeting, double ſileſias, ſilk
…or hats, delph ware, blue and white
…re, muſcovado ſugar, coffee, &c. &c.

…e 2d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in New-
… county, a Dutch ſervant lad, named Paulus
… of age, near five feet five inches high, pretty
…arked in the face, has dark flaxen buſhey hair: Had
…vent away, a half worn felt hat, old ozenbrigs ſhirt,
…r jacket, ſtriped black, blue and white, and an upper
…dark brown cloth, double-breaſted, lined with ſame ſtuff
…nder one, and both have pewter buttons, old leather
…s, old black and white yarn ſtockings, footed with white,
… old ſhoes, with large braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and
…ures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall
…eceive Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, from
¶ JOSEPH MICKLE.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be gone towards his father's, Chriſtian Flatt, living near Coneſtogoe. ⊕

STRAYED away, on the 29th of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, a likely black mare, 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſhod before, her mane trimmed, and has a ſtar in her forehead; ſhe is a natural pacer, and goes well, ſomething low before, but has neither brand nor ear mark. She was brought from the Jerſeys, back of Bordentown, ſince laſt harveſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and brings her to the owner, or gives intelligence, ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ DAVID FULTON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Ramſay, late of Sadſbury, in Cheſter county, merchant, deceaſed, are hereby required to make ſpeedy payment of their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers, who are fully impowered to ſettle and receive the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

DANIEL HENDERSON, and
JAMES BOYD.

TO be ſold by publick vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 16th of December, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, The SLOOP St. ANDREW, a prime ſailer, ſquare ſtern, Philadelphia built, two years old, burthen 65 tons, more or leſs, with exceeding good dimenſions, and extremely well found, now lying at Mr. William Plumſted's Wharff, Henry Allen M'Dougall Commander. Inventories to be had on board, of Capt. M'Dougall at the place of ſale, and of Alexander Hamilton, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet.

N. B. The ſaid Alexander Hamilton has to ſell Jamaica rum, melaſſes, muſcovado ſugar, dried hides, and a variety of European and Eaſt-India goods, cheap for preſent money. All perſons indebted to him, are requeſted to pay the reſpective ballances of their accounts.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, containing 300 acres, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, and county of Salem, there are about 100 acres cleared of good upland in good fence; there is a good dwelling-houſe on it, barn and ſtables, a very good apple and peach orchard, a conſiderable quantity of meadow improved, very valuable, and more may be made. The ſaid plantation and premiſes lie upon the great road that leads to Cohanſie, Greenwich and Cape-May, from William Jarret's, and is very convenient and commodious for a tavern or ſtore, a tavern having been kept there many years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may be informed of the title and terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Oldman's Creek, near the Seven Stars Tavern. ABRAHAM NEALSON, ſenior. ⊕

To be SOLD,

BY publick vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, at four o' clock in the afternoon, A houſe and lot in Front-ſtreet, ſituate on the Bank, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, being 20 feet front, and 36 feet deep, with a commodious cellar under the whole, a pump in the kitchen, and vault under the ſtreet, being in the tenure of Mr. George Hawkins. For title and terms, apply to Mr. Reeſe Meredith, or ENOCH STORY. ⊕

BROUGHT to the ſtable of William Whitebread, on the 9th of laſt month, a black ſtallion, with one white hind-foot, and had on a ſaddle and bridle. The owner coming and proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, otherwiſe he will be ſold to pay the coſt.

¶ WILLIAM WHITEBREAD.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A Good aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; where may be had Engliſh cheeſe, Engliſh bottled beer, nails, lead, powder, guns from one to ſix pounds, copperas, &c. &c.

Cheſter, June 26, 1756.

RUN away, laſt night, from the Workhouſe in Cheſter, a ſervant girl, that belonged to Thomas Blair in Weſt New-Jerſey; ſhe was advertiſed ſome time ago in this Gazette by the name of Elizabeth Burk, but changes her name often, and calls herſelf Betty Brin, Betty Dawſon, &c. She was born in Ireland, but denies her country, is about 18 years of age, of ſmall ſtature, dark complexion, and ſpeaks much through her noſe: Had on when ſhe went away, a blue calimancoe gown, ſtriped linſey petticoat, and a black ſilk bonnet, was bare footed. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone towards Annapolis, in Maryland, to ſome of her ſhip mates or friends, who ſhe ſaid lived that way. She ſtoops much as ſhe walks. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her in any goal, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE KEITH.

N. B. I deſire that all perſons would take notice of this advertiſement, and ſecure the girl, wherever found, as it will ruin me if ſhe is not got; and not to believe what ſhe ſays, as ſhe will certainly tell many lies. If ſecured, ſend notice to David Copeland in Cheſter, or to ſaid George Keith, with all ſpeed. ⊙

To be LETT,

THE bakehouſe late in the tenure of Thomas Euſtace, ſituated on the Dock, near Walnut-ſtreet. For terms enquire of WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, in Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1756.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Town, Cheſter county, a Dutch ſervant girl, named Elizabeth Huſton, alias Elizabeth Oſton, about 21 years of age, is a ſhort well ſet girl, with grey eyes, and brown hair, of a brown complexion, and has a broad face: Had on when ſhe went away, an old flaxen ſhift, a new linſey petticoat, an under petticoat, red, blue and white, a ſhort ſtriped linſey jacket, with blue and white patches under the arms, no ſtockings, mens ſhoes, her heels cracked behind. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by EDWARD CONNOR.

For ANTIGUA,

The Brigantine
Charming Sally,
Now lying at Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff. For freight apply to Archibald Hillhouſe, at his houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, or Capt. George Logan, on board ſaid Brigantine.

For NEWRY,

The Brigantine
WILLIAM,
Walter Rench Maſter,
Now lying at Mr. Plumſted's Wharff, and will ſail with the greateſt expedition, 3 fourths of her cargo being ready to take on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to William Bingham, or ſaid Maſter on board. She is a prime ſailer, and has good accommodations for paſſengers.

Dover, November 26, 1756.

NOW in Dover goal, a Negroe man, who ſays he belongs to John Pennington, in Cecil or Kent county Maryland. The maſter of ſaid Negroe is deſired to come and take him away, or he will be ſold to diſcharge the priſon fees.

¶ JAMES WELLS, Goaler.

DESERTED, from Captain Work's Company, in Colonel Clapham's Regiment, in the Service of the Province of Pennſylvania, Philip Clydehope, a German, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, a ſlender Man, freſh coloured, has brown Hair, ſpeaks no Engliſh, and carried off his Regimental Arms and Blankets. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by Mr. JAMES YOUNG, Commiſſary of the Muſters, or by me PATRICK WORK. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to Alexander Bailie, of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter, by bill, bond, or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay to Richard M'Caddon, whom I have legally impowered. ALEXANDER BAILIE. ⊕

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

In the townſhip of Cheſter, and county of Burlington,

A GOOD convenient houſe and lot, a young bearing orchard of good fruit, and a good ſmith's ſhop, well, &c. It is a very convenient place for a blackſmith, one being much wanted. Any blackſmith inclining to rent the ſame, by applying to Richard Satterthwaite, living near the premiſes, may know the conditions.

Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, November, 1756.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, the ſeventh or eighth inſtant, at night, a grey mare, nine or ten years old, 13 hands high, is a natural pacer, broad and ſnug made, a little flea bitten, travels very ſnug, and goes middling faſt; ſhe is apt to ſnore a little as ſhe rides, has a little head, and ſmall ears, is apt to ſhift when driven to her ſpeed, and three fourths of her mane trimmed. It is thought ſhe is taken towards Philadelphia or the Jerſeys by a deſerter from New-York. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the mare may be had again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have Thirty Shillings for each, paid by me GEORGE MACKRELL. ⊕

CAME to the plantation of Capt. Elves, near the Lower Ferry, in July laſt, a black cow, with a white belly, had a bell on, and is about four years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ PHILIP PAINTER, living on ſaid plantation.

CAME to the plantation of James Bartley, of Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, a conſiderable time ago, a red cow, with white on her face. The owner coming and deſcribing her other marks, and paying charges, may have her again. Dated this 24th day of November, 1756. ⊕ JAMES BARTLEY.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH WOOD,

At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Campbell's,

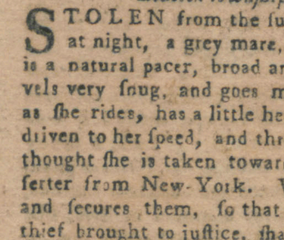
A VERY large aſſortment of gold and ſilver lace, gold and ſilver baſket brade, vellum and cord, &c. &c. Alſo men and womens Dreſden ruffles, brocades, loopſtrings, tobines, ſattins, and all other goods, as uſual. Thetf.

To be LETT,

By *ISAAC JONES,*

THE Houſe in which Mr. John Neglee formerly lived, in Second-ſtreet, near the Sign of the George.

For LONDONDERRY,



The SNOW
RECOVERY,
ROBERT STEPHENSON
Commander;
Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, great part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to Conyngham and Neſbitt, or the Commander, at Market-ſtreet wharff; who has for ſale ſeveral crates of earthen ware, and the indentures of ſix women ſervants, imported from Liverpool, whoſe times will be ſold very cheap for ready money. †

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Boy. Enquire of Katherine Dorland, on Doctor Zachary's Plantation. ¶

DROPT in the Street, oppoſite the New Printing-Office, a Bag with a Canniſter of Tea, and other Things. The Owner applying to the Printer may have them again.

ALL perſons indebted to Michael Groſs, of the Borough of Lancaſter ſtorekeeper, by bond, bill, note, or book debt, are deſired to come and pay betwixt and the firſt day of February next; and thoſe that do not come by that time, may expect to be troubled, as ſaid Groſs intends ſoon to leave the place.

⊕ 5t. Thetf.

To be SOLD,

BY the ſubſcriber, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania, on Neſhaminey creek, four miles above the ferry, and nineteen miles from Philadelphia, one of the beſt watered mills on the continent, on a pleaſant healthy ſituation, with all neceſſary conveniences, chiefly new, as thoroughfare floodgates and dam, new mill-houſe and new huſk, four floors, the two middle ones dounied, two pair of exceeding good mill ſtones, one of which is cu'lens, two ſerzens, which the wheat goes through before it is ground, and will diſpatch work and make as much merchantable flour out of 1000 buſhels of wheat as any mill; a good well finiſhed ſtone houſe and kitchen, with 5 fire-places, two good dry cellars under the houſe, a piaza along the whole front of the houſe and kitchen, and one end of the houſe; a framed cooper's ſhop, bran-houſe, waggon houſe, cart-houſe, ſhaiſe-houſe, ſtables, barracks, and ſeveral other buildings; a very ſuitable place for a ſtore and tavern, and tradeſmen, ſuch as a ſmith, ſhoemaker, taylor, cooper, &c. and is as high a way from Philadelphia to Trenton, as any made uſe of, and in a very good part of the country for wheat; between 70 and 80 acres of very good land, 30 of which is cleared, ſome part choice meadow, and produces 15 tons of the beſt hay yearly without dung, a young orchard, grafted fruit, that bears, the remainder very good woodland, all bounded on Neſhaminy creek, and in good repair, two miles from the landing belonging to the premiſes, with a frame ſtore-houſe, with a granary at one end that will contain 6000 buſhels of wheat, and a wharff, where a ſhallop can lie along ſide with 1000 buſhels of wheat, and often comes from and goes to the above city in one tide. Alſo a good flat, decked and rigged, with a maſt and ſail, which hoiſts flour in and out, and carries between 4 and 500 buſhels of wheat. Likewiſe ſervants and Negroes, by trade coopers, a carter, and miller; a waggon, cart, gears and horſes. And alſo fifty-two acres and a half of good land, one mile from ſaid mill, with a new dwelling-houſe, 30 acres cleared, the remainder good ſwamp woodland, well timbered. Any perſon that inclines to purchaſe part or the whole, is invited to view the premiſes, where they ſhall be kindly received, and know the terms. STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

N. B. Fiſh enough may be caught on the premiſes to ſupply many families. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, camblets and camblettees, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, checks, kids, fine napt coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckrams, fine ſcarf and mohair buttons and twiſt, hair cloths, knit patterns for breeches, mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, muffatees, thickſets, hair ſhag and pluſh, pomerania, Pruſſia, princes and Iriſh linens, brown and white heſſen, table cloths, clouting diaper, Flanders bed ticks and bunts, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſundry ſorts of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, &c.

Linen and cotton check, calicoes, printed linens, fine chints and muſlins, mantua, perſian, taffety, luteſtring, and brocaded ſilks, ſewing ſilks and velvet, Weſton's ſnuff, writing-paper, Leghorn and felt hats, ſundry ſorts of threads, pewter plates, baſons, diſhes, ſalts, tea-pots, table and tea-ſpoons, childrens ſhoes and pumps, gartering, ferrits, laces, ribbons, tapes and bobbins, black pariſnets and Flanders lace, boxes of tin plates, and tinmens tools plate iron and flat irons, iron and braſs wire, coffee mills, and cruet ſtands, all ſorts of hard ware, pins and needles, copper tea-kettles, bohea tea, neſts of trunks, bar lead and ſhot.

Salt petre, cream of tartar, Epſom and glauber ſalts, flour of brimſtone, aſſafætida, camphire, jeſuits bark, antimony, copperas, and ſundry other drugs, and India and European goods. Thetf.

N. B. Said Preſton intending for London early in the ſpring, deſires all that are indebted to him above ſix months, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, to prevent further trouble: And all his creditors to bring in their accounts, which ſhall be immediately paid off.

Juſt imported in the Hope, Captain Bolitho, and to be ſold cheap for ready money or ſhort credit, by

ABRAHAM USHER,

At his ſtore in Walnut-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite Mr. Reeſe Meredith's,

CAlicoes, Engliſh and India chints, clear lawns and cambricks in pieces and patches, long lawns, muſlins, black and blue India taffeties, perſians, bandanoe ſilk handkerchiefs, lungee romals, ſilk caps, ginghams, durants, tammies, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, ſhaloons, common and ſuperfine cambletts, camblettees, clouting diaper, ſuperfine damaſk napkening, mens and womens worſted hoſe, men and boys worſted caps, black, blue, and cloth coloured knit patterns for breeches, green broadcloth, mens and womens lamb gloves, mohair, horſe-whips, white and gauze lace, white and coloured Scotch threads, tapes, bobbin, ivory and horn combs, taffety and paduaſoy ribbons, figured ditto, ozenbrigs, buckrams, needles, pins, a large aſſortment of ſnuff-boxes, ſhoe and knee whitemetal, ſteel and braſs buckles, gartering, narrow and broad quality binding, cotton laces, ſhirt and jacket wire and mold buttons, buck and bone handled table knives and forks, ivory handled ditto, buck, butchers and ſhoemakers knives, ſeal end penknives, Barlow ditto, four bladed buck ſpring knives, Hool's piſtol cap'd knives, a large aſſortment of cuttoes, burnt bone and ſmall cap'd knives, taylors ſhears, womens common and beſt ſciſſars, common and beſt ſuperfine razors, ſilver pattern coat and jacket buttons, white metal, & braſs coat & jacket ditto, gold pattern and Campiſon's ſleeve buttons, glaſs ditto, jett jacket buttons, ſpectacles, womens thimbles, taylors braſs and ſteel ditto, braſs and leather ink pots, knitting needles, awl blades and ſhoe tacks, Holman's inkpowder, playing cards, pewter table ſpoons, hard metal and pewter tea ſpoons, tea tongs, jews harps, ſingle and double ſpring ſteel tobacco boxes, fiſh hooks, braſs padlocks, gun flints, carpenters rules, handſaws, drawing knives, iron and braſs candleſticks, padlocks, carpenters hammers, HL hinges, nail and ſpike gimblets, pewter plates, diſhes, baſons and porringers, beſt G B wool cards, ſhot and bar lead, beſt London ſteel, looking glaſſes, corks, Engliſh glew and quils, long pipes, clothes, ſweeping and hearth bruſhes, writing paper, braſs cocks, 24d. and ſpike nails; alſo old Jamaica ſpirit, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c.

N. B. As the partnerſhip of Uſher and Wharton has been for ſome time expired, all thoſe that yet remain indebted to them are requeſted ſpeedily to pay to Abraham Uſher or James Wharton. tbc.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

No. 1461

December 23, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

TO prevent, if poſſible, any Miſunderſtanding between your Honour and this Houſe, we beg Leave to recapitulate what has paſſed on the Article of Quarters, during the preſent Seſſion.

On the 19th of *October* laſt, your Honour was pleaſed to communicate to us a Letter from Lord *Loudon* to yourſelf, dated *Sept.* 22, 1756, in which Quarters, and the Neceſſaries allowed in Quarters by Act of Parliament, were demanded of this Province: The Building of Barracks came firſt under our Conſideration, but if the Houſe had been diſpoſed to build them, the Seaſon was too far advanced, and the Dimenſions could not be judged of, as the Number of Forces to be quartered here was not expreſſed.

The Houſe then endeavoured to procure the laſt Act of Parliament that was made for the Quartering of Soldiers in *England*, to be their Guide in making the neceſſary Proviſion here; your Honour was applied to for a Sight of that Act, which you were ſo kind as to promiſe to procure for us, but ſome Time paſſed before we obtained it.

On the 24th of *November* your Honour was pleaſed to lay before us another Letter from Lord *Loudon*, dated *October* 28, 1756, in which the Demand for Quarters was repeated, and one Battalion of the Royal *Americans* was mentioned to be provided for in *Philadelphia*, but the Number of which that Battalion ſhould conſiſt was not mentioned. His Lordſhip is not particular as to Quartering, or the Neceſſaries to be furniſhed in Quarters, as he is pleaſed to ſay, "he is writing to One who is ſo thoroughly acquainted with the Quartering in *England* in "Time of Peace, and what Things are furniſhed in "Quarters for the Officers and Soldiers, and how much "further Quartering extends in Time of War, and even "muſt do ſo from the Nature of Things."

Your Honour has never been explicit on theſe Points with the Aſſembly. We know nothing of them but what is to be learnt from the Act of Parliament you were ſo good as to furniſh us with. We preſented to your Honour a Bill ſo exactly conformable to that Act, that it brings over the very Clauſes, by which Troops are quartered in *England*. After this Bill had lain four Days in your Honour's Hands, the Houſe hearing the Soldiers were expected in Town the next Day, ſent up to know your Reſult upon it. You were then pleaſed in a Meſſage to object to the Preamble of one of thoſe Clauſes; we immediately agreed to ſtrike it out, and had no Reaſon to expect any farther Objections.

However, before the Bill paſſed, and after the Amendment was agreed to, your Honour did indeed ſend us down the following written Meſſage, *viz.*

"*A MESSAGE from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Since your Meſſage of Yeſterday Evening, I am well "informed from the ſtricteſt Enquiry, that the Quarters "demanded by my Lord *Loudon* for the Officers and Soldiers that are every Moment expected here, cannot be "had in the Publick Houſes of this City. The Bill now "before me therefore being inſufficient to anſwer the "End propoſed by it, and the great Inconveniencies that "may ariſe if proper Quarters are not provided for the "Reception of His Majeſty's Troops being evident, I "muſt, in the warmeſt Terms, recommend it to you to "make immediate Proviſion for that Service.

December 8, 1756. *WILLIAM DENNY.*"

With the above written Meſſage your Honour was pleaſed farther to ſend us a verbal one, in theſe Words, *viz.*

"*A MESSAGE from the* GOVERNOR *by the Secretary.*

"SIR,

"The Governor commands me to acquaint the Houſe, "that if they do not think proper to make any further "Proviſion than what is expreſſed in the Bill, the Gover"nor agrees to the Alteration, and is ready to paſs it "as it now ſtands."

As the Houſe had been informed that the Number for which Quarters were demanded, did not exceed 600 Men, Officers included, and were of Opinion that the Publick Houſes of *Philadelphia* were ſufficient to provide Quarters for that Number, they acquainted your Honour with their Sentiments in the following reſpectful Meſſage.

"*A MESSAGE to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

"*May it pleaſe your* HONOUR,

"On examining the Liſts of recommended and licenced Publick Houſes, we find there are no leſs than One "Hundred and Seventeen in this City only, excluſive of "the Suburbs. We hope therefore your Honour will be of "Opinion with us, that the Number of Soldiers for which "Quarters are required may very well be diſpoſed of a"mong them in the Manner directed by the Act of Par"liament now to be extended hither; eſpecially as it is "not neceſſary the Soldiers ſhould all be lodged in the "Publick Houſes, but thoſe who keep ſuch Houſes may "provide Lodging for the Men in other Houſes, if they "find it more convenient ſo to do.

December 8, 1756. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,*
ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker."

Your Honour made no Reply to this Meſſage, but paſſed the Bill the ſame Day; and therefore we had Reaſon to believe you were ſatisfied with it.

The Bill paſſed on the 8th Inſtant: On the 13th, the Mayor and Aldermen of *Philadelphia* preſented to the Houſe the following Remonſtrance, and withal laid before us the annexed Paper, expreſſing the Number for which Quarters were demanded.

"To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the Free"men of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, now ſitting in "ASSEMBLY,

"*The REMONSTRANCE of the* MAYOR, RECORDER "*and* ALDERMEN, *of the City of* Philadelphia, *ſheweth*,

"That your Remonſtrants have prepared Billets on the "Publick Houſes of this City, according to the Directions "of a late Act in ſuch Caſe made and provided, for ſuch "of his Majeſty's Forces as Lord *Loudon* hath been pleaſed "to order into Winter Quarters here; but we find, on the "ſtricteſt Enquiry into the Circumſtances of the Keepers "of ſuch Publick Houſes, that many of them are ſo poor "and indigent, that they are neither of Ability to ſupport "the Burden of providing for ſo great a Number of "Troops, or have proper Houſes and Accommodations "ſuitable for their comfortable Reception. We further "beg Leave to remonſtrate, that the Commanding Officer "hath demanded a Hoſpital, with Bedding, Fire, and o"ther Neceſſaries, to be provided for a Number of Sick; "but as no publick Building hath been erected in this Ci"ty for that Purpoſe, your Remonſtrants, tho' willing and "deſirous to do every Thing in their Power, to demon"ſtrate their Loyalty to His Majeſty, and to promote the "Good of His Service, are ſorry to find themſelves inca"pable of complying with this Demand, without the Aid "and Aſſiſtance of the Legiſlature of this Province. We "therefore thought it our Duty to lay the Premiſes before "you, our Repreſentatives, that ſuch Regulations and "Proviſion may be made therein as you in your Wiſdom "ſhall judge moſt expedient.

Attwood Shute, Mayor, *John Mifflin*,
Benjamin Chew, Recorder, *John Stamper*,
William Plumſted, *Thomas Lawrence*,
Robert Strettell, *Alexander Stedman*.

City of *Philadelphia*, *December* 11, 1756."

"*Captain* Tulleken's *Demand of Quarters*, &c.

"In Obedience to Orders received from his Excellency "the Earl of *Loudon*, Colonel *Stanwix* has thought proper "to ſend Captain *Tulleken* to *Philadelphia* to demand Quar"ters for the Firſt Battalion of His Majeſty's Sixty-ſecond, "or Royal *American* Regiment.

"Captain *Tulleken* demands Quarters as follows.

"Quarters for 500 Men; an Hoſpital for the Sick; a "Store-houſe; a Guard Room for an Officer, and Men.

"Billets for the Officers.

"Colonel one; Lieutenant-Colonel one; Majors one; "Captains eight; Subalterns thirty; Staff Officers ſix. "Total Forty-ſeven.

"N. B. There muſt be Fire and Candles for the Guard"room, and for the Hoſpital.

"Beſide the above, Captain Gaites's Company of Inde"pendents, Forty-ſeven Men, four Officers.

"The whole have Billets delivered them on the Publick "Houſes.

December 13, 1756. ATTWOOD SHUTE, Mayor."

The Houſe, how deſirous ſoever that the King's Troops might have good and ſuitable Quarters, could not proceed to make further Proviſion by a Supplementary Act, without being well informed of the preſent State of the Quartering, that they might know what was deficient, and what was neceſſary to be ſupplied;----they therefore immediately required the Mayor to lay before the Houſe a Liſt of the Names of the Publick Houſekeepers, with the Number of Officers and Soldiers billeted on each Houſe, (which he accordingly undertook to do by the next Morning) that we might be able to judge whether they could, or could not, be comfortably quartered by thoſe Publick Houſekeepers.

This Order of the Houſe, tho' of ſome Days ſtanding, not being complied with, and the Houſe being ſincerely deſirous that the King's Troops ſhould be well provided for, took Occaſion from the Report that your Honour had iſſued Orders for Quartering on private Houſes, to ſend up their Meſſage of Yeſterday, in the following Words, *viz.*

"*A MESSAGE to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

"*May it pleaſe your* HONOUR,

"A Report having Yeſterday prevailed in Town, that "your Honour had given Orders to the Sheriff to quarter "the Soldiers on private Houſes, which greatly ſurprized "the Inhabitants, the Houſe (tho' they do not believe it "poſſible your Honour could be prevailed with to iſſue Or"ders ſo diametrically oppoſite to an expreſs Law paſſed "by yourſelf but a few Days before) think it neceſſary on "this Occaſion humbly to requeſt, that your Honour "would be pleaſed to direct the Magiſtrates and Officers "of the City and Liberties, who have billeted the Soldiers "on Publick Houſes according to Law, to viſit thoſe Hou"ſes, inſpect the Accommodations provided for the Men, "ſee that they are good and ſufficient, and oblige every "Publick Houſe-keeper to receive and provide for the Of"ficers and Soldiers that are or may be billeted on each "Houſe, in Proportion to the Number for which Quarters "are required, either in the Publick Houſes, or ſuch o"thers as the Keepers of them may procure; ſo that the "Minds of the People may be quieted, and no juſt Cauſe "of Complaint may ariſe, that Quarters, and the Neceſ"ſaries in Quarters, are not duly provided, according to "the Intention of the Legiſlature in paſſing that Act.

"The Houſe have recommended it to the Provincial "Commiſſioners to provide an Hoſpital for the Soldiers, "which we make no Doubt will be done accordingly *.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,
Dec. 17, 1756. ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker."

* *A very convenient Guard-houſe was before provided at the Expence of the Province.*

To this your Honour is pleaſed to anſwer[illegible] *viz.*

"*A MESSAGE from the* GOVERNOR *to the* A[illegible]

"GENTLEMEN,

"The King's Troops muſt be quartered. With[illegible] "to the Inſufficiency of the late Act, I refer you t[illegible] "Meſſage of the Eighth Inſtant, delivered immedia[illegible] "before the Paſſing of it; and I ſee no Reaſon, from an[illegible] "Thing that has occurred ſince, to alter my Opinion.

December 18, 1756. *WILLIAM DENNY.*"

On the whole we beg Leave to remark, That if any thing more than the Act of Parliament requires be expected of us, we have never been explicitly informed what it is: That tho' your Honour is referred to by Lord *Loudon*, as well acquainted with thoſe Matters, you have never explained them to us: That when the Bill for extending the Act of Parliament hither, was preſented for your Concurrence, you made no Objection as to its Inſufficiency, but that the Publick Houſes could not accommodate the whole; which Objection we had afterwards Reaſon to think we had obviated to your Satisfaction.---And laſtly, That in your Meſſage of Yeſterday, you are not pleaſed to ſay that you will or will not favour us in our Requeſt, that the Magiſtrates may be directed to ſee the Act duly executed, and good Quarters effectually provided; nor to point out any other or further Deficiency in the Act; but only tell us, as we think, ſomewhat abruptly, *that the King's Troops muſt be quartered.*

May it pleaſe the Governor, We know that the King's Troops muſt be quartered, and are deſirous they ſhould have good Quarters. The Aſſemblies of this Province have in very late Inſtances ſhewn their Regard for the Soldiery, by voluntarily preſenting Conveniencies and Refreſhments to the Officers, and furniſhing Proviſions and warm Cloathing for the Soldiers of the King's Forces, to the Amount of many Thouſand Pounds. We thought we had by the late Law provided well for their Quartering in this Province, eſpecially as we had exactly followed the Act of Parliament made for the ſame Purpoſe. We cannot conceive it will, when well conſidered, be thought adviſable, to quarter the Soldiers by Force on private Houſes rather than by Law on Publick Houſes; and we apprehend that if the bought Servants which have been ſo lately taken from the King's good Subjects here, and no Satisfaction made their Owners, notwithſtanding the Act of Parliament ſo expreſſly requires it, are now to be thruſt into their Houſes, and made their Maſters, ſome Commotions may ariſe, dangerous to the King's Peace. On theſe Conſiderations, and being deſirous to preſerve a good Underſtanding with your Honour, we beg you would be pleaſed to favour us with a Conference, that this Matter may, as ſoon as poſſible, be fully underſtood, and finally ſettled.

December 19, 1756. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,*
ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

In Aſſembly, December 19, 1756, *A. M.*

Ordered, That *Joſeph Fox*, *John Hughes*, *Benjamin Franklin*, *William Maſters*, and *William Allen*, be a Committee to confer with the Governor concerning the Quartering of Soldiers, in caſe his Honour ſhall agree to the Requeſt of the Houſe on that Head.

December 20, 1756, *P. M.*

The Committee appointed to confer with the Governor on the Affair of quartering Soldiers, report,

That the Governor having been pleaſed to appoint this Day at Half after Twelve a Clock for the Conference, they had waited upon him accordingly, and found preſent, *Robert Strettell*, *Benjamin Shoemaker*, *Richard Peters*, *John Mifflin*, and *Benjamin Chew*, Eſquires, Members of the Governor's Council.

That the Committee had opened the Conference, by aſſuring the Governor of the good Diſpoſitions of the Houſe towards the Army, and their Intention that ſufficient Quarters ſhould be provided for them; but withal expreſſed the Concern it gave the Houſe to hear, that his Honour had unneceſſarily, as they apprehended, iſſued Orders for Quartering them on private Houſes by Force, and contrary to Law.

To which the Governor was pleaſed to anſwer, that he was informed the Quarters in the Publick Houſes were inſufficient; that Beds were wanting for more than One Hundred Men.

The Committee then obſerved, That it was ſtill the Opinion of the Houſe, that the Publick Houſe-keepers of this City generally were able to provide what was neceſſary for the Number billeted on them; and if they did not comply with the Law, the Magiſtrates ſhould do their Duty, and fine them as the Law directed. That if ſome of them were too poor, others were more able, and the Proportions ſhould be regulated.

The Governor was pleaſed to ſay, It was not his Buſineſs to enquire where the Fault lay; it was plain the Soldiers were not well quartered; and they muſt not ſuffer.

The Committee then took the Freedom to remind the Governor, that the Houſe could only prepare Laws; they had no Power to execute them. That they had provided a good Law for this Purpoſe, and the Governor had paſſed it. That the executive Powers of Government were veſted in him. His Honour being pleaſed to ſay, It could not be expected of him, to go from Houſe to Houſe to ſee how the Law was executed. The Committee anſwered,

That the Complaint being laid before his Honour, Orders might properly iſſue from him to the Magiſtrates (who are under his Direction) to enquire into and redreſs it, by exacting a due Obſervance of the Law, and enforcing it by levying the Fines.

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Towns
… Quarters were demand-
…uty to see the Orders exe-
… thought it unequal or a
to Lord *Loudon*.
That it were to be wished
himself somewhat more in
…or of the Province. We ex-
would be the immediate Father
People, and if any Orders he re-
Consequences be grievous to the
present the Matter properly in our
… Application to Lord *Loudon* to redress
…as necessary, we conceived it ought to
…ectly, but thro' the Governor, and that
…e, would be inconsistent with the Respect
…overnor. That we did request he would ac-
…pply for Orders to quarter on the neighbour-
… any farther Troops that might arrive here,
… our Publick Houses could well accommodate.
…overnor was pleased to say, he would do so when
…l *Webb* arrived, for he thought it reasonable.
…e Committee desired the Governor would be pleased
…form us, if any further or other Provision ought to
…e made for Soldiers Quartering, than what was mention-
ed in the Act of Parliament.

His Honour was pleased to say, that he knew of none; and that he had answered that Point in a Message he intended to send to the House this Day; which Message he held in his Hand.

The Committee then asked, Whether any further Provision ought to be made for Quartering the Officers, than what the Act of Parliament required?

The Governor answered, None that he knew of. But afterwards mentioned something of Money given them in *Flanders*, by the Name of *Slope-Gelt*; tho' he did not explain it, or seem to insist on it.

It was asked, What was to be understood by Quartering being extended farther in Time of War, than in Time of Peace.

The Governor answered, He knew not, unless it was Quartering on private Houses.

The Governor added, That before he left *England*, Complaint was made, that the Publick Houses at *Canterbury* were oppressed by too great a Number of Troops quartered on them, when the Invasion was apprehended, and it was proposed in Parliament to make them some Satisfaction by a Sum of Money, but he knew not whether it was done.

The Committee replied, That in that Case the Parliament must have had the Grounds of Complaint laid before them, and been satisfied they were just. That no Complaint had ever been made to the House by our Tavern Keepers, tho' this same Law had been a Year in Use among us, before it was at this Time again re-enacted. That the House, on the Remonstrance of the Mayor and Aldermen, had required an Account of the Billeting in order to satisfy themselves whether there was Cause of Complaint, but had not yet obtained it.

The Governor farther said, That in Time of War, and in Cases of Necessity, it was usual in *England* to quarter Soldiers on private Houses, and instanced *Carlisle*. That it was done in *Scotland*, in the Time of the late Rebellion, notwithstanding the Law. That the Inhabitants of *Westminster*, and *Newcastle*, had at that Time voluntarily offered to quarter a great Number of Soldiers.

It was answered, That in Cases of Necessity, there was no Doubt but the Inhabitants of this Province would chearfully submit to it; but such Necessity did not appear to us; since there was Room enough in the Publick Houses of the Suburbs, and neighbouring Towns, and other Towns in the Province, for much greater Numbers than Quarters had yet been demanded for. That where it was voluntarily offered, Provision might be made to render it easy; but where Force was used, it was very different, as Families might be taken unprovided.

The Governor replied, That the General was the proper Judge of such Necessity; and the General thought it necessary to have the Soldiers quartered near together.

We replied, We were confident the General had no Inclination to oppress any of His Majesty's good Subjects; but if Necessity warranted Quartering on private Houses by Force, and contrary to Law; and Military Officers were the only Judges of that Necessity, they might say it was necessary to quarter the whole Army, not only in one City, but in one Square or one Street; and thereby harrass the Inhabitants excessively. That the People of this Province were as good and as loyal Subjects as any in the King's Dominions, and as well affected to the Soldiery: That we had evinced this by doing more (as we conceived) at our own Expence, for the Army since they arrived in *America*, than any other Province whatever; that we hoped no Measures would be taken to create Differences between the Soldiery and the People, or to render the King's Service distasteful to those who had at present an hearty Affection to it: And further, that the Governor would listen to no Insinuations, nor be prevailed on to make any Representations of us to the contrary.

The Governor was pleased to say, He should represent nothing but Facts.

A Report of the Surgeons of the Hospital, that the sick Soldiers in the Taverns were badly accommodated, so that their Lives were in Danger, and the Health of the Inhabitants might be affected by the Spreading of their Distempers, being read by the Secretary;

The Committee mentioned, That an Hospital was ordered at the Province Expence for the Soldiers.

The Governor said, we had done it at last with an ill Grace.

His Honour was then reminded by one of the Committee, That when the Commissioners, on the first Application for an Hospital, had enquired of him what was the Custom in *England*, in that Particular; he was pleased to answer, It was the Custom for each Town or Corporation where Troops were quartered, to provide a Hospital at the Expence of the Town or City. That the Commissioners therefore, as the Province Money in their Hands began to run low, left that Matter to the Corporation of *Philadelphia*, who had Money in Bank, more than sufficient for that Purpose. But the Corporation declining it, the House recommended it to the Commissioners, who had ordered it.

The Governor answered, It was the Custom in *England*, but the Corporations were not obliged to it.---Tho' when they refused it, it was not well taken.

This, the Committee report as the Substance of what passed at the Conference, to the best of their Remembrance.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

A GREAT deal might be said in Answer to the Message of Yesterday, which I chuse to decline out of Respect to the Assembly. The King's Ministers are the best Judges of these Proceedings, to whom they will be referred.

Tho' Moderation is most agreeable to me, there might have been a Governor who would have told you, the whole Tenor of that Message was indecent, frivolous and evasive. That the Reception of His Majesty's Troops in this City shews Want of Humanity and Gratitude; for you will please to remember, that they were raised by Parliament for the Defence of these Colonies.

For my Part, Gentlemen, I shall always avoid Disputes; but am determined to do my Duty to my King and Country.

No other Necessaries are required for the Soldiers than what are specified in the Act.

The Gentlemen of the Assembly who have been so long in Town must know, or might easily have been informed, of the State of the Publick Houses; however, I now acquaint you, that Sixty-two Beds are actually wanted for One Hundred and Twenty-four Men, who lie upon Straw, and Quarters for the Recruits, who arrive every Day.

Monday, 12 o'Clock,
Dec. 20, 1756. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your HONOUR,

HAVING equal Respect for the Governor we shall say but little in Answer to your Honour's Message of Yesterday.

We are contented that the King's Ministers should judge of these Proceedings; and that the World should judge of the Decency, &c. of our last Message.

Inhumanity and Ingratitude are heavy Charges, but we think by no Means applicable to the People of this Province.

We, likewise, are determined, if possible, to avoid Disputes with the Governor, and to do our Duty to our King and Country; and when it shall be made appear to us, that the Publick House-Keepers are not able to provide sufficient Quartering, we shall take proper Measures to supply the Deficiency.

And since the Governor assures us, that no other Necessaries are required for the Soldiers than what are specified in the Act, we hope the same Law which the Wisdom of Parliament has provided, will answer all the Purposes here, whenever the Governor shall think fit to enforce its Execution.

Dec. 21, 1756, Signed, by Order of the House,
A. M. ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

By the Ship Fame, Capt. Seymour, arrived in New-York from London, in seven Weeks Passage, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Kensington, October* 19.

LAST Saturday Morning Colonel Lentulus, Aid de Camp to his Prussian Majesty, arrived here from the Prussian Army in Bohemia, with Letters to the King, which he had the Honour to deliver to his Majesty in a private Audience.

BERLIN, October 9.

We have just received the following authentick Relation of the Action at Lowoschutz, on the First Instant, between his Majesty's Army and that of the Austrians.

On the 28th of September, the King set out from his Camp at Sedlitz, and joined his Army in Bohemia, which he had sent forward under the Command of Marshal Keith, in order to take Possession of and secure the Passes into Bohemia. This Army was encamped near Aussig, and consisted only of 25000 Men, because the King had been obliged to leave the main Body of his Troops in the Neighbourhood of Pirna, in order to keep the Saxon Camp blocked up. The King, upon his Arrival, resolved to march forward. He formed a Van-Guard of eight Battalions, ten Squadrons of Dragoons, and eight of Hussars. He put himself at the Head of this Body, and marched to Tournitz; and ordered his Army to follow him in two Columns, the one by the Way of Proscobot, and the other by the same Way his Van-guard had taken. From Tournitz he marched, with his Van, towards Welmina, where he arrived that Evening, an Hour before Sun-set. There he saw the Austrain Army, with its Right Wing at Lowoschutz, and its Left towards the Egra. That very Evening, the King, himself, occupied, with six Battalions, a Hollow, and some rising Grounds, which command Lowoschutz, and which he resolved to make use of, the next Day, in order to march out against the Austrians. The Army arrived, in the Night, at Welmina, where the King only formed his Battalions behind one another, and the Squadrons in the same Manner, which remained all Night in this Position; the King himself sitting up all Night, and having no other Covering but his Cloak, before a little Fire, at the Head of his Troops. On the 1st of October, at Break of Day, he took with him his principal General Officers, and shewed them the Ground which he intended to occupy with his Army, viz. The Infantry, forming the first Line, to occupy two high Hills, and the Bottom betwixt them; some Battalions to form the second Line; and the third, to be composed of the whole Cavalry. The King made all possible Dispatch in duly strengthening the Wings of his Army on these Hills: The Infantry at the Right possessed themselves of their Post, and took all their Precautions, in order to secure it effectually; whilst the Left was forming, it fell immediately into an Engagement with the Enemy's Pandours, Croatians, and Grenadiers, who were posted in Vineyards, inclosed within Stone Walls. We advanced up in this Manner, till we came to the Declivity of the Hills towards the Enemy, from whence we saw the Town of Lowoschutz filled with a great Body of Infantry, and a large Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon before it, and the Cavalry formed Chequer-wise, and in a Line between Lowoschutz and the Village of Sauschitz. There being a thick Fog, this was all that could be perceived. The King sent to reconnoitre; and the Reports confirmed all that had been judged of the Enemy's Position. After the King had found, that the Battalions were possessed of that Hollow in the Manner he had ordered it, he thought that the first Thing to be done, was to drive back the Enemy's Cavalry, which stood in his Front. And with this View he ordered his own Cavalry to advance; formed them before his first Line of Infantry, and immediately attacked the Enemy's; which was broke: But as the Enemy had placed, behind their Cavalry, in hollow Places and Ditches, a great Body of Infantry, with several Pieces of Cannon; our Cavalry, through the Briskness of their Attack, found themselves exposed to the Fire of this Cannon, and of the Infantry; which obliged them to return and form again under the Protection of our Infantry and Cannon, without the Austrian Cavalry daring to pursue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the Charge; then, neither the Fire of 60 Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, nor that of their Infantry, which lay in those hollow Places, nor the Ditches, which they had in their Front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole Austrian Cavalry, and from forcing the Infantry, which was posted in those Ditches. After this Charge was over, the King ordered his Cavalry up to the Hill again, behind his Infantry, where he drew them up. In the mean time the Cannonading still continued; and the Enemy made all possible Efforts to flank the left of our Infantry. The King perceived the Necessity of supporting it, and ordered the Battalions of the first Line to turn to the Left; the Battalions of the second Line filled up the Intervals, which had been occasioned by this Motion; so that the Cavalry formed the second Line, which supported the Infantry. At the same time, the whole Left of the Infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the Town of Lowoschutz in Flank, in spite of the Cannon and the prodigious Infantry of the Enemy, set the Suburbs on Fire, carried the Post, and put the whole Army to Flight: After which Marshal Brown retired to the other Side of the Egra, and took his Camp at Budin. The King of Prussia not only gained the Field of Battle, but that Day established his Head Quarters at Lowoschutz. The Prince of Bevern has signalized himself beyond any Thing that can be said in his Praise. Never were such Instances of Valour seen as well in the Cavalry as Infantry. The Enemy's Army was 60,000 Men strong; and, notwithstanding such a Superiority, our Infantry forced inclosed Vineyards, and Stone Houses; and, from Seven in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon, they sustained the Fire of the Cannon, and of the Infantry, and especially the Attack of Lowoschutz, which lasted, without Intermission, till the Enemy was drove out of it. Major Muller, of the Artillery, behaved to Admiration. The Major Generals of Cavalry, Luderitz and Oertz, are killed, as well as Colonel Holzendorff of the Gens d'Arms. General Quadt, of the Infantry, is also killed. The Loss of the Enemy is computed to amount to between 6 and 7000 Men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 Prisoners; among whom is Prince Lobkowitz; five Pieces of Cannon, and three Pair of Colours are fallen into our Hands: And we have lost, in all, 2000 Men, killed and wounded.

Brussels, Oct. 15. On Saturday last the Letters from Holland brought us an Account of a Victory gained on the first Instant, at Lowoschutz, by the King of Prussia, over the Austrians, commanded by Marshal Brown; but the next Evening a Courier arrived here from Vienna, with the following Particulars of that Action.

Marshal Brown's Relation to their Imperial Majesties, of the Battle of the first of October.

The 30th of September, the King of Prussia marched in the Night, at the Head of 40,000 Men, towards the Imperial Army.

Marshal Brown being informed of it, caused the Vineyards and Avenues to be occupied by more than 1000 Croats on each Side, and from thence began to fire about Two o'Clock in the Morning.

At Break of Day the Prussian Army was seen through the narrow Passes of Welmina, where they formed themselves on the Hills to the Right and Left, and in the Bottom of Lowoschutz, and the Battle began at Seven o'Clock, when the Fog cleared up.

The Fire on both Sides was very brisk, and the Prussian Cannonading such, that every one agreed they had never heard any Thing like it; notwithstanding which the Imperial Troops performed Prodigies of Valour, by sustaining the Fire of the Artillery with the greatest Firmness, and by repulsing the Enemy's Attacks several Times.

The Prussians finding their Efforts vain, began to throw red hot Balls into the Village of Lowoschutz, and set Fire to it; our Infantry thus finding themselves between the Fire of the Village and the Enemy's Attack, were obliged to quit the Eminence on the Right of the Village, to form themselves in the Plain; after which the Fire slackened, and ceased entirely at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

His Prussian Majesty retired behind the Field of Battle, upon which Marshal Brown remained the whole Night; but finding the next Day that they were in Want of Water, his Excellency returned to his Camp at Budin on the 2d, and the Prussians had not yet taken Possession of the Village of Lowoschutz.

The Imperial Cavalry performed Wonders, driving back that of the Enemy twice, so that they did not dare appear again, and were obliged to retire behind their Infantry.

The Number of the Killed and Wounded on the Part of the Imperialists, do not amount to 2000 Men; of the Officers of Distinction, General Radicati, and Colonel Szentilani are killed; General Prince Lobkowitz is wounded and Prisoner, General Rantzow, Col. Caroli, Adjutant General Hager, and the Marshal's Son, wounded; Gourville and Lassi are also wounded.

The Enemy's Loss must be much more considerable; we are assured that three of their Generals are killed; we have made some Hundreds Prisoners, among whom are a great many Officers.

Basseterre, in St. Christophers, Nov. 6.

Yesterday was sent into this Road a Ship bound from Dublin and Cork, for Antigua. She was retaken on Thursday a few Leagues to the Northward of Antigua, from a French Privateer of eight Carriage Guns, by the Captains Read and Alloway.

Nov. 10. On Monday was sent into this Road by the Privateer Brig, commanded by Capt. Cook, a French Privateer Sloop.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

From the St. Christophers Gazette of November 13, *we have an Account of the following Vessels being taken by the French, and carried into Guadaloupe, besides those mentioned in Number* 1457 *of this Paper, viz.*

A Sloop, Thatcher, from Connecticutt; a Snow, Lewis, from Bristol and Cork for Jamaica; a Schooner, John Clark, from Africa for Nevis; a Ship, William Connoly, from London for Antigua; a Sloop, Israel Jacobs, from Piscataqua; a Brig, Thomas Blanchard, from Boston; a two Mast Boat, belonging to Antigua; two Sloops, Edward Coffins, and John Oram, from Piscataqua; a Sloop, Power, from Waterford; a Schooner, George Gordon, from

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS sold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

from Virginia; a Sloop, Goodwin, from New-London; a large Ship, Staples, from New-York, belonging to London. She carried four 6, and two 4 Pounders, but was taken by a ſmall Privateer of four two Pounders.

A Sloop, Dunwall, from Rhode-Iſland, is alſo carried into Dominico; and another, Herbert, from Cork for Nevis, into Marigalante.

There were then 24 Privateers belonging to Guadaloupe, and ſeveral others were fitting out.

By Captain Fabre from St. Chriſtophers there is Advice, that the Denny Privateer, of this Port, had taken a French Schooner off of Guadaloupe, and ſent her to Antigua; but that ſhe was re-taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Guadaloupe.

We have Advice from New-York, that a large French Ship, of 400 Tons Burthen, is ſent in there by the King George Privateer, Captain Arnold, of that Place. She is a very rich Prize, her Cargoe conſiſting, as is ſaid, of 7000 Weight of Indigo, 538 Hogſheads of Sugar, 60,000 Weight of Coffee, and a Parcel of tanned Leather. She was bound from Cape Francois to Bourdeaux, mounted fourteen 6 Pounders, had 50 odd Men on board, and engaged the Privateer four Hours. There were ſeveral Veſſels in Company with her, which Capt. Arnold went after.

Extract of a Letter from Reading, dated the 13th Inſtant.

"We have an Account from Fort Babel, that on Friday laſt a Boy was killed and ſcalped, and another, who had the Small-pox, was dangerouſly wounded by the Indians, within a Mile and a Half of ſaid Fort. Lieutenant Humphreys went out, but could find nothing of the Enemy. The wounded Lad ſays he ſaw but two Indians, one painted black, the other red; they cut him badly, but would not ſcalp him, for fear of taking the Infection, as is ſuppoſed."

Capt. Ball, arrived at New-York, in Lat. 38, Long. 71, ſpoke with Capt. Gilbert from this Place for Antigua, who had ſeveral of his Top Timbers ſtove in, and loſt every Thing off his Deck in a Gale of Wind, and propoſed to put into Bermuda to refit his Veſſel.

** The NEW-YORK Poſt is not come in.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Salford, Robert Miller, from Londonderry.
Snow John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, from Barbados.
Schooner Lawrenia, Job Bradford, from Boſton.
Felucca (Oliver Cromwell's Prize) Bartholomew Fabre, from St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Induſtry, James Miller, from Antigua.
Schooner Elizabeth and Mary, George Carew, from Ditto.
Sloop Young James, Edward Welſh, from Nevis.

OUTWARDS. Brig Lark, Robert Gardiner, for Dublin.
Ship Myrtilla, Richard Budden, for Jamaica.
Snow John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, for Barbados.
Snow Salford, Robert Miller, for Sligo.
Sloop Lovick, James Prince, for Tenerieff.
Snow Chance, Nathaniel Lawrence, for Jamaica.
Brig Peggy, Randal Wilſon, for Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Schooner Recovery, Lawrence Brice, to N. Providence.
Brig Neptune, James Godfrey, to Londonderry.
Brig Otter, George Rankin, to Dublin.
Brig Thiſtle, Magnus Watſon, to Barbados.
Brig Sally, Joſeph Brown, to Belfaſt.
Brig William, Walter Rench, to Newry.
Sloop Sea-Flower, Peleg Shearman, to Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Philadelphia, Robert Ferguſon, to Cork.
Ship City-of-Derry, William Hamilton, to Londonderry.
Ship King George, John Hamilton, to Ditto.
Brig Margery, Peter Spence, to Jamaica.

Lately publiſhed in London, *and to be ſold at the* New Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price 3 s.)*

THE METHOD and plain PROCESS for making *POT-ASH*, Equal, if not Superior, to the beſt Foreign *POT-ASH*. Publiſhed in Conſequence of the late Encouragement granted by Parliament for that Purpoſe.

By THOMAS STEPHENS.

Where alſo may be had the Proof Bottles, Price 6 d.

CAME to the plantation of John Hamilton, in Newtown township, Cheſter county, on the tenth day of October laſt, three fleers, one large, of a brown colour, and has been uſed to work; the other two of a rediſh colour, with ſome white on them. The owner coming and deſcribing their other marks, and paying the charges, may have them again. JOHN HAMILTON. ⊕

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Dublin and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

CONYNGHAM and NISBETT,

At their ſtore in Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, cambricks, long, clear, flowered and ſpotted lawns, checks, ozenbrigs, ticklingburgs, white jeans, figured demities, muſlins, calicoes, printed cottons light and dark grounds, mens, womens and boys worſted and yarn hoſe mens white and black ſilk hoſe, halfthicks, kerſeys, 6 qr. naps, foreſt cloths, broadcloths, ſhaloons, white and red flannels, green and crimſon hair ſhag, cotton velvet, cotton velvet ſhapes, felt and Carolina mens and boys hats, black and coloured taffeties, damaſks, ell wide Perſians, linen and Kenting handkerchiefs, ſpotted bandanoes ſilk romals, crates of blue and white ſtone ware, muſcovado ſugar, &c. 6 W

LOST on the 29th of laſt month, between the White Horſe in the Great Valley, and William Moore's Eſq; a ſilver watch, with a China face, belonging to Samuel Morton, of Wilmington, and had a black ribbon, and Pinchbeck ſeal to it. Whoever has found it, and leaves it at the White Horſe in Wilmington, or any other place, ſo as the owner may have it again, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, paid by SAMUEL MORTON. ¶

N. B. There was a red Cornelian ſtone ſet in the ſeal, with a ſhip cut on it, which was cracked. The maker's name of the watch BEST, London.

TAKEN out of a paſture near this city, on the 26th of September laſt, at night, a large bay horſe, near 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder with a heart, but not plain to be ſeen, has ſeveral white ſaddle ſpots on both ſides his back, his off hind foot is a little white, paces when mounted, but trots out of hand, has been uſed to draw in a chair, and when he trots faſt claſhes with his hind feet againſt the fore ones, and is ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, and brings him, or gives notice to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ DAVID DESHLER.

To be LETT,

A Handſome convenient houſe, with a large garden paled in, orchard, paſtry, ſtabling, &c. the whole well incloſed, it is about a mile from Philadelphia, on Moyamenſing road; where was ſome time ago the ſign of the Sun, and was occupied as a tavern by Mr. Keappock. It is intended to be lett either the whole, or in tenements, as may beſt ſuit, it is very convenient for a butcher. For further particulars, enquire at the INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, next to the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Jerſey Market, ſouth ſide. Tbctf.

To the PUBLICK.

WHereas I *Thomas Clark*, have for ſome Time paſt ſold a Counterfeit Medicine under the Name of Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops, and ſealed the ſame with an Impreſſion of a Boar's Head, and the Words BY THE KING'S PATENT round the ſame, in Imitation of the Seal formerly uſed by Benjamin Okell, the Inventor of the true original Medicine called Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops (for the ſole vending whereof the ſaid Benjamin Okell obtained a Patent) and now uſed by William and Cluer Dicey, and Elizabeth Dorothy Okell, the preſent Proprietors of the ſaid original Drops; and have delivered with the ſaid Counterfeit Drops ſo ſold by me, printed Bills of Directions, reſembling thoſe given with the ſaid original Drops, with the Name and Places of Abode of the ſaid preſent Proprietors thereof, as if the ſaid Counterfeit Drops, ſo ſold by me, had been prepared by the ſaid Diceys and Okell at their original and only true Warehouſe, in Bow Church-yard, London: Whereby I have greatly impoſed upon the Publick in general, and injured the ſaid Diceys and Okell in their Reputation and property of the ſaid Drops; for which they juſtly commenced a Suit at Law againſt me in His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench: But having, at the Interceſſion of my Friends, ſtopped further Proceedings therein, I think myſelf bound in Gratitude to own the Fraud, and aſk their Pardons, and have entered into a Rule of Court, never to ſell, or cauſe to be ſold for me, any more Counterfeits of the ſaid Drops.

London January 26, 1756. THOMAS CLARK.

N. B. The genuine Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops have for more than forty Years been univerſally known for curing and giving immediate Eaſe in all Colds, Coughs, Agues, Fevers, Fluxes, Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Breaſt, Limbs and Joints, in all Fits of the Gout, Rheumatick Pains, Stone, Gravel, Cholick, &c. as is demonſtrated in the many Inſtances of Cures performed by them, which may be ſeen at *Chriſtopher Marſhall's*, at the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and at *Samuel Emlen's*, at the Golden Heart, in High-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, who are impowered by the Proprietors Dicey's and Okell, to vend theſe genuine Drops, wholeſale and retail; of whom alſo may be had the following genuine Medicines, &c. viz.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, Dr. Fraunces's Female ſtrengthening Elixir, Baron Schwanberg's Liquid Shell for the Cure of the Stone and Gravel. (All publiſhed under Sanction of the King's Royal Letters Patent.) The true Daffy's Elixir, Betton's true and genuine Britiſh Oil, Dr. Bateman's great Cordial purging Elixir, Dr. Bateman's golden and plain Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, Dr. Ratcliff's famous purging Elixir, Dr. Stoughton's great Stomachic Elixir, Boſtock's purging Elixir, fine double diſtilled Lavender Water.

☞ Drugs, Chemical and Galenical Preparations, with moſt Sorts of Oils and Colours for painting, Glaſs of moſt Sizes, Dyeſtuffs, &c. are ſold Wholeſale or Retail, at the loweſt Prices, by the aforeſaid *Chriſtopher Marſhall*, who has a freſh Parcel of Spaw and Pyrmont Waters to diſpoſe of.

BENJAMIN JACKSON,

Muſtard-maker from London, now of Lætitia Court, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

PREPARES the genuine Flower of Muſtard-ſeed of all degrees of fineneſs, in a manner that renders it preferable to any from Europe.

Note, It is not bitter when freſh made (as the European is) but if mixed with only cold water, well ſeaſoned with ſalt, is fit for immediate uſe.

PS. Said Jackſon alſo makes chocolate in the beſt manner, and grinds cocoa by the hundred; where merchants, maſters of veſſels, and others, may depend on being ſupplied with the above commodities wholeſale, or retail, at very reaſonable rates. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels, Rankin and Duncan, from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, by

JOHN ORD,

At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets.

SUPER and ſuperfine 7 qr. ſcarlet broadcloth, 6 qr. ſcarlet drab ditto, buff, yellow, black, blue, green, Saxon green, claret, and a large aſſortment of cloth coloured ditto, middling ditto, drab ditto, ſcarlet and blue nap frizes, ſcarlet and blue coatings, German ſerges, ſcarlet, black and blue hair ſhags, ſuperfine rattinet, ſhaloons, durants, new faſhioned flat buttons, knee garters, ſilk and twiſt to match ditto, a large and neat aſſortment of gold and ſilver regimental lace, ſcoloped plated lace, gold and ſilver veillom, chain, cord, thread, rich gold and ſilver coat and waiſtcoat buttons, beſt double gilt buttons, plated and waſhed ditto, black, yellow and buff Engliſh ſattins, India grograms, ſattins, taffeties and Perſians, velvet ſhapes, cotton ditto, camblets, ſcarlet, black and blue everlaſtings, alopeens, black ruſſel, flowered ditto, nankeens, crimſon, buff, ſcarlet, yellow and black ſilk buttons, ſcarlet, black and blue ſilk breeches, worſted ditto, buff waiſtcoats, beſt Genoa black and crimſon velvet, ſcarlet, crimſon, blue, and a large aſſortment of cloth coloured Engliſh ditto, white gauze ribbed and plain ſilk ſtockings, black ditto, crimſon, blue and ſpotted ſilk ſhags, a large aſſortment of calicoes, chints, cambricks, lawns, Iriſh linens, white cotton and thread ſtockings, and a variety of other goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Carolina roſin by the caſk. Tbc 6 M.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Carolina from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money or ſhort credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his ſtore below the Drawbridge, between Mr. Powell's and Mr. Plumſted's Wharff,

SCARLET cloth, blue ditto, cloth coloured ditto, halfthicks, bays, frize, ſpotted duffles, flannels, rugs, blankets, and a great variety of other goods. Alſo Weſt-India rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, cotton, and old Madeira wine. ⊕

To be SOLD,

ON Tueſday, the firſt day of March next, by publick vendue (if not ſooner diſpoſed of by private ſale) a plantation on Elk river, in Eaſt Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 106 acres, with a ſtone griſt-mill thereon erected, fit for country or merchant work, with two pair of ſtones, a boulting mill in good order, ſupplied with a never failing ſtream of water. The mill dam may be ſupported for leſs than Twenty Shillings per Annum; together with a commodious new brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, a large brick kitchen adjoining; a garden and yard paled in, a well of extraordinary good water, and a large barn, 20 acres of improved meadow, and as much more may be eaſily made; the whole well watered; the upland, which is cleared, is almoſt new, in a healthy ſituation, and convenient for ſtore keeping, and purchaſing large quantities of grain, about 16 miles diſtant from a landing at Chriſtiana Bridge, or Whiteclay Creek. For terms of ſale, apply to David Finney in New-Caſtle, or on the premiſes the day of ſale, where attendance will be given at ten o' clock. Tbc.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Roſs, late of the city of Philadelphia tallow chandler deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to William Clark, in Cecil county, Maryland, adminſtrator to ſaid eſtate: And thoſe perſons who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring their accounts to ſaid William Clark, or to Daniel Williams, of the city of Philadelphia baker. WILLIAM CLARK.

N. B. To be ſold by ſaid Clark one half of a large ſhallop, almoſt new and well fitted. ¶

Ju… At his ſto…

FIne and ſupe… corded popli… damaſks and ca… taffety, paduaſoy … love ditto, and gaux… tapes, pretties and … ferret and ſilk laces, 6… colour'd ſtay tapes, ſt… ſhirt buttons, ivory and … mancoes, tammies, durar… and womens worſted hoſe, … ſilk caps, womens ſhort clo… London worſted quality ditto, … colour'd and number thread, … duffils, halfthicks, frizes and ſh… green, blue and ſpotted rugs, … kerſeys and ſwanſkins, mens and … bed ticks, 7 eights and yard wide li… ruſſia ſheeting, plain and cruddled ruſſia … garlix, ſlick dowlas, brown and white buck… filefias, piſtol lawns, ruſſia and clouting di… and damaſk, German and Holland whited lon… canvas, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard and 3-ei… checks, 7 eights, yard wide, yard and 3 eights cot… white jeans, plain and ſtriped muſlins, broad lawns, p… patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet la… printed linens, cottons and calicoes, full chints, neweſt faſhion… dark and ſhagreen ground ditto, cotton and ſilk romals, plain an… bordered bandanoes, colour'd and ſtriped ginghams, peniaſcoes and … millaes, half ell and ell-wide perſian, tapſels and chillaes, black, … colour'd and ſtriped India taffeties, India damaſks, ſeckterſoy and … lungee romals, ſtriped perſians and black India paduaſoys, bar lead, … beſt London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, ſmall gilt trunks, … ſteel plate hand-ſaws and ſtock-locks, iron ſnuffers, and beſt po… liſhed ſteel ſpring ditto, curry combs, gimblets, braſs ſhoe and knee … buckles, Pinchbeck, and ſteel ditto, braſs coat and veſt buttons, … plate faſhioned ditto, buck, ſham, ſtag and cocoa table knives and … forks, bone, hunters, and buck butchers, buck cap'd and ſeal pen… knives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes, and piſtol cap'd knives, burnt … bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, ſleeve buttons, metal ſpecta… cles, and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal ſnuff boxes, iron … tobacco boxes, ſide ſpring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, wo… mens ſciſſars, trimming and horſe ditto, inlaid ſhell and horn pen… knives, horn double blade, and ſtag caſt ſteel blade ditto, neweſt … pattern gilt and ſilver coat and veſt buttons, plated ſpurs, inkpow… der, &c. Tbc.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1756.

STOLEN from Joſeph Wooliey, of Penington, in Hunterdon county, on Friday night, the tenth inſtant, a fine large horſe, belonging to John Allen, of Trenton, ſeven or eight years old paſt, a dark bay or brown, fine courage and carriage, about 15 hands high, paces and gallops well, trots but ſeldom, has a dull ſtar in his forehead, and a blaze to his noſe, with a large ſnip over the off noſtril, one white foot behind, large limbed, and looks like a ſtone horſe, being lately cut. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo as the owner may have his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, and for the horſe only THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ſaid John Allen, of Trenton, or Joſeph Woolley, of Penington. ¶

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 900 Pieces of Eight, for buying a houſe for a Free-ſchool in Reading, in Berks county, for the benefit of the youth of the ſaid town, and for finiſhing the Lutheran Church there.

Number of prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
1	of	100	is	100
2	of	50	are	100
10	of	30	are	300
20	of	20	are	400
50	of	10	are	500
912	of	4	are	3648
1	First drawn,	-	-	26
1	Laſt drawn,	-	-	26
1000	Prizes,			
2000	Blanks,			
3000	Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, are			6000

The tickets are ſold by the following perſons in Reading, managers of ſaid lottery, viz. Abraham Broſius, William Hottenſtein, Adam Witman, Peter Weiſer, Nicholas Seitſinger, Alexander Klinger, Henry Kahn, Michael Hollig, John Barr, and Chriſtopher Witman; who have given bond, and are upon oath, that they will truly execute the truſt repoſed in them.

In Philadelphia the Tickets are alſo ſold by Mr. Henry Keppely, Merchant in Market-ſtreet, Mr. Nicholas Broſius, in Archſtreet, and Mr. Jacob Fiſher, in Race-ſtreet. In Germantown, by Mr. George Smith, oppoſite the Printing-office. And in Lancaſter by Mr. John Barr.

As ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, the liſt of the prizes will be put in the Engliſh and Dutch News Papers, and will be paid off immediately, after the deduction of 15 per Cent.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE,

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1757. Containing, beſides the uſual Calculations, Rules for chuſing a healthy Situation; and preventing the Inconveniences of an unhealthy one.---How to make a *Striking Sun-dial*, by which not only a Man's own Family, but all his Neighbours for ten Miles round may know what a Clock it is, when the Sun ſhines, without ſeeing the Dial.---Rules to be agreeable in Converſation.---How to riſe at Court.---Reaſons for Reſignation to the Will of Heaven.---Rules of Law fit to be obſerved in making Purchaſes ſafe.----Advantages of Sincerity.---Friends loſt by Exceſs of Wit.---Breakfaſt, Dinner, and Supper of *Pride*.---Religion no Subject for Jeſting.---Happy Effects of Diligence and Perſeverance.---Of *Modeſty*.---Liberty of the Preſs.---True Paradoxes on the *Jewiſh*, *Chriſtian* and *Mahometan* Sabbaths.---Of Giving Advice.---Of Ambition.----On Happineſs and Contentment.---Godlineſs more valuable than Learning.---How to have green tender *Indian* Corn to eat all the Year round.---Of the great blazing Star expected this Year 1757 or 1758, and its dreadful poſſible Conſequences to the Globe of this Earth.---How to ſtop immediately the moſt violent Bleeding of Wounds, by an eaſy Remedy; very uſeful to Soldiers fighting in the Woods, at a Diſtance from Surgeons.---How to recover Salt from old Brine or Pickle, and improve it in Goodneſs; an eaſy and valuable Art where Salt is dear.---How by an eaſy and ready Method to gauge any Caſk. With many other Matters curious, entertaining and uſeful, both in Verſe and Proſe, wiſe Sayings, pleaſant Turns, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, MOORE's ALMANACK for the Year 1757.

n Front-

ets,
crimſon, and
white flannels,
ettees, womens
nd womens yarn
hiefs, a neat aſſort-
ir buttons, ſilk and
cloaks, gunpowder,
with bayonets, car-
es, lead and ſhot, ſil-
n aſſortment of new fa-
, thickſets, Scots threads,
hairbine, black, blue, yel-
d taffeties, ſtriped, blue and
ariety of ſtamped cottons and
ints, India and Engliſh chints in
for mourning, red and blue ban-
handkerchiefs, mens and womens
k ſilk and worſted breeches patterns,
, duroys, womens chipt, black horſe hair
wool cards, London loaf ſugar, black
k, blue, white and cloth coloured durants,
d cloth coloured tammies, black bombazeen, bone
and black fans, nankeens, womens and girls white and
aized lamb mittens and gloves, mens and womens black
etto, womens bath lamb mittens, bobbins and tapes, long
ſhort ſcythes, ſplit bone and buck table knives and forks, round
ry handle ditto, barbers and ſmall ſciſſars, ell neck cuttoes, with
dagger points, buck ſeated penknives, piſtol cap knives, with dag-
ger points, buffler, buck and braſs handle penknives, Barlow's ditto,
to, fine pearl and tortoiſe handle ſilver back four blade knives, ra-
zors, lancets, horſe phleams, braſs and enamelled ink pots and
fountain pens, black, blue, pink, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd
calimancoes, black, blue, cloth colour'd and ſcarlet ſhaloons,
blue and drab colour'd broad-cloths, cloth colour'd and green
naps, red and blue half-thicks, kerſeys, red and blue pennyſtone
and bays, ſtriped and red flannels, bearſkins, forreſt cloths, green
and mottled rugs, roſe blankets, ſtriped and croſs-barr'd to-
bines, mourning crapes, 6-qr. and yard-wide muſlins, lungee romals,
perſian and ſooſey handkerchiefs, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſting,
ſilk cambiets and camblettees, blue and green chinaes and harrat-
teens for beds, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, buttons and
hair, white and cloth colour'd ſattins, black luteſtring and alamode,
7-eights and yard-wide Iriſh linens, tandems and garlix, fine gu-
lix holland, piſtol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patch-
es, napkening and clouting diaper, diaper and damaſk table-cloths,
ozenbrigs, light and cloth colour'd baladine ſewing ſilks, an aſſort-
ment of check linens, bed-bunts, bolſter tickings, Scotch handker-
chiefs, gartering and qualities, a variety of new faſhion'd ribbons,
flat and round ſilk laces, pins, writing paper, cotton counterpains,
buckrams, an aſſortment of ſteel, metal and braſs buckles, ſnuff
boxes, metal buttons, braſs cocks, a variety of door and cloſet
locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand ſaws, hammers, gimblets, raſps,
files, chiſſels, broad axes, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, ſhort
pipes, faggots of ſteel, felt hats, black worſted ſtockings, an aſſort-
ment of ſadlery, gun locks, variety of braſs handles and eſcutcheons,
ſetts of hearted deſk locks, an aſſortment of till locks in ſuits,
ſprigs, braſs patent candleſticks, ink-powder, ſealing wax, japan-
ned waiters, red lead and ietharge, Dutch painted tea-tables, and
Madeira wine by the Pipe, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported from Liverpool, in the Snow Recovery, Robert Stephenſon, maſter, and to be ſold by

GEORGE OKILL,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, very cheap for ready Money, or three months credit,

FIne and coarſe plains, bearſkins, 6-qr. yard wide, 7-eights, and 3 qarter cotton and linen checks, yard wide draw boys, corded demity, ſuperfine cotton counterpains, dy'd jeans and pillows, fine and coarſe cambricks, mens and womens thread ſtockings writing paper, thickſets, 3-qr. garlix, long lawns, yd. wide and 7-eights Iriſh linen, ell wide ſheeting, double ſileſias, ſilk poplins, elopeens, mens caſtor hats, delph ware, blue and white ſtone ware, white flint ware, muſcovado ſugar, coffee, &c. &c.

RUN away on the 20 inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Gloucester county, a Dutch ſervant lad, named Paultus Flatt, about 19 years of age, near five feet five inches high, pretty much pock-marked in the face, his dark flaxen buſhey hair: Had on when he went away, a half worn felt hat, old ozenbrigs ſhirt, an old under jacket, ſtriped black, blue and white, and an upper jacket of dark brown cloth, double-breaſted, lined with ſame ſtuff of his under one, and both have pewter buttons, old leather breeches, old black and white yarn ſtockings, footed with white, and old ſhoes, with large braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, from

¶ JOSEPH MICKLE.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be gone towards his father's, Chriſtian Flatt, living near Coneſtoga.

STRAYED away, on the 29th of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, a likely black mare, 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſhod before, her mane trimmed, and has a ſtar in her forehead; ſhe is a natural pacer, and goes well, ſomething low before, but has neither brand nor ear mark. She was brought from the Jerſeys, back of Bordentown, ſince laſt harveſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and brings her to the owner, or gives intelligence, ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ DAVID FULTON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Ramſay, late of Sadſbury, in Cheſter county, merchant, deceaſed, are hereby required to make ſpeedy payment of their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers, who are fully impowered to ſettle and receive the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

DANIEL HENDERSON, and
JAMES BOYD.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, containing 300 acres, in the townſhip of Pilesgrove, and county of Salem, there are about 100 acres cleared of good upland in good fence; there is a good dwelling-houſe on it, barn and ſtables, a very good apple and peach orchard, a conſiderable quantity of meadow improved, very valuable, and more may be made. The ſaid plantation and premiſes lie upon the great road that leads to Cohanſie, Greenwich and Cape-May, from William Jarvis's, and is very convenient and commodious for a tavern or ſtore, a tavern having been kept there many years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may be informed of the title and terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Oldman's Creek, near the Seven Stars Tavern. ABRAHAM NEALSON, ſenior.

BROUGHT to the ſtable of William Whitebread, on the 9th of laſt month, a black ſtallion, with one white hind-foot, and had on a ſaddle and bridle. The owner coming and proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, otherwiſe he will be ſold to pay the coſt.

¶ WILLIAM WHITEBREAD.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A *Good aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; where may be had Engliſh cheeſe, Engliſh bottled beer, nails, lead, powder, guns from one to ſix pounds, copperas, &c. &c.*

Cheſter, June 26, 1756.

RUN away, laſt night, from the Workhouſe in Cheſter, a ſervant girl, that belonged to Thomas Blair in Weſt New-Jerſey; ſhe was adverтiſed ſome time ago in this Gazette by the name of Elizabeth Burk, but changes her name often, and calls herſelf Betty Brin, Betty Dawſon, &c. She was born in Ireland, but denies her country, is about 18 years of age, of ſmall ſtature, dark complexion, and ſpeaks much through her noſe: Had on when ſhe went away, a blue calimancoe gown, ſtriped linſey petticoat, and a black ſilk bonnet, was bare footed. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone towards Annapolis, in Maryland, to ſome of her ſhip mates or friends, who ſhe ſaid lived that way. She ſtoops much as ſhe walks. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her in any goal, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE KEITH.

N. B. I deſire that all perſons would take notice of this adverтiſement, and ſecure the girl, wherever found, as it will ruin me if ſhe is not got; and not to believe what ſhe ſays, as ſhe will certainly tell many lies. If ſecured, ſend notice to David Copeland in Cheſter, or to ſaid George Keith, with all ſpeed. ⊙

To be LETT,

THE bakehouſe late in the tenure of Thomas Euſtace, ſituated on the Dock, near Walnut-ſtreet. For terms enquire of WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, in Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1756.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Town, Cheſter county, a Dutch ſervant girl, named Elizabeth Huſton, alias Elizabeth Oſton, about 21 years of age, is a ſhort well ſet girl, with grey eyes, and brown hair, of a brown complexion, and has a broad face: Had on when ſhe went away, an old flaxen ſhift, a new linſey petticoat, an under petticoat, red, blue and white, a ſhort ſtriped linſey jacket, with blue and white patches under the arms, no ſtockings, mens ſhoes, her heels cracked behind. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by EDWARD CONNOR.

ALL perſons indebted to Michael Groſs, of the Borough of Lancaſter ſtorekeeper, by bond, bill, note, or book debt, are deſired to come and pay betwixt and the firſt day of February next; and thoſe that do not come by that time, may expect to be troubled, as ſaid Groſs intends ſoon to leave the place.

℔ 5s. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

BY the ſubſcriber, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania, on Neſhaminey creek, four miles above the ferry, and nineteen miles from Philadelphia, one of the beſt watered mills on the continent, on a pleaſant healthy ſituation, with all neceſſary conveniences, chiefly new, as thoroughfare floodgates and dam, new mill-houſe and new huſk, four floors, the two middle ones doubled, two pair of exceeding good mill ſtones, one of which is cullens, two ſcreens, which the wheat goes through before it is ground, and will diſpatch work and make as much merchantable flour out of 1000 buſhels of wheat as any mill; a good well finiſhed ſtone houſe and kitchen, with 5 fire-places, two good dry cellars under the houſe, a piaza along the whole front of the houſe and kitchen, and one end of the houſe; a framed cooper's ſhop, bran-houſe, waggon-houſe, cart-houſe, chaiſe-houſe, ſtables, barracks, and ſeveral other buildings; a very ſuitable place for a ſtore and tavern, and tradeſmen, ſuch as a ſmith, ſhoemaker, taylor, cooper, &c. and is as nigh a way from Philadelphia to Trenton, as any made uſe of, and in a very good part of the country for wheat; between 70 and 80 acres of very good land, 30 of which is cleared, ſome part choice meadow, and produces 15 tons of the beſt hay yearly without dung, a young orchard, graſted fruit, that bears, the remainder very good woodland, all bounded on Neſhaminy creek, and in good repair, two miles from the landing belonging to the premiſes, with a frame ſtore-houſe, with a granary at one end that will contain 600 buſhels of wheat, and a wharff, where a ſhallop can lie along ſide with 1000 buſhels of wheat, and often comes from, and goes to, the above city in one tide. Alſo a good flat, decked and rigged, with a maſt and ſail, which hoiſts flour in and out, and carries between 4 and 500 buſhels of wheat. Likewiſe ſervants and Negroes, by trade coopers, a carter, and miller; a waggon, cart, gears and horſes. And alſo fifty-two acres and a half of good land, one mile from ſaid mill, with a new dwelling-houſe, 30 acres cleared, the remainder good ſwamp woodland, well timbered. Any perſon that inclines to purchaſe part or the whole, is invited to view the premiſes, where they ſhall be kindly received, and know the terms. STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

N. B. Fiſh enough may be caught on the premiſes to ſupply many families. Toc.

Juſt imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, camblets and camblettees, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, check kids, fine napt coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckram, fine ſcarf and mohair buttons and twiſt, hair cloths, knit patterns for breeches, mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, muffatees, thickſets, hair ſhag and pluſh, pomerania, Pruſſia, princes and Iriſh linens, brown and white heſſens, table cloths, clouting diaper, Flanders bed ticks and bunts, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſundry ſorts of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, &c.

Linen and cotton check, calicoes, printed linens, fine chints and muſlins, mantua, perſian, taffety, luteſtring, and brocaded ſilks, ſewing ſilks and velvet, Weſton's ſnuff, writing-paper, Leghorn and felt hats, ſundry ſorts of threads, pewter plates, beſons, diſhes, ſalts, tea-pots, table and tea-ſpoons, childrens ſhoes and pumps, gartering, ferrits, laces, ribbons, tapes and bobbins, black pariſnet, and Flanders lace, boxes of tin plates, and tinmens tools plate iron and flat irons, iron and braſs wire, coffee mills, and cruet ſtands, all ſorts of hard ware, pins and needles, copper tea-kettles, bohea tea, neſts of trunks, bar lead and ſhot.

Salt petre, cream of tartar, Epſom and glauber ſalts, flour of brimſtone, aſſafætida, camphire, jeſuits bark, antimony, copperas, and ſundry other drugs, and India and European goods. Tbctf.

N. B. Said Preſton intending for London early in the ſpring, deſires all that are indebted to him above ſix months, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, to prevent further trouble: And all his creditors to bring in their accounts, which ſhall be immediately paid off.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH WOOD,

At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Campbell's,

A VERY large aſſortment of gold and ſilver lace, gold and ſilver baſket brade, vellum and cord, &c. &c. Alſo mens and womens Dreſden ruffles, brocades, loopſtrings, tobines, ſattins, and all other goods, as uſual. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Caroline, Capt. Duncan, from London, and to be ſold extream cheap for ready money, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

VAriety of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. As the ſaid Relfe intends home ſoon, all perſons indebted to him above twelve months, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

Juſt imported from London, in the Caroline, Capt. Melnard, and to be ſold by

TENCH FRANCIS, and SON,

At their ſtore in Front ſtreet, next door to Mr. William Moore's,

SINGLE alopeens, bed bunts, horſehair and ſilk and hair coat and breaſt buttons, ſilk and hair and ſuperfine ſcarff twiſt of all colours, hom-moul'd and wire ſhirt buttons, white and brown buckrams, bordered bandanoes, ſteel, braſs, white metal and mourning buckles, braſs and ſtone ſleeve buttons, variety of gilt, braſs, and white metal coat and breaſt buttons, blue and drab broad cloths, ſuperfine ſcarlet ditto, ſtay braids, French cord, union ditto, ſtay ſtrapping, bobbins, ſtriped and plain cotton bindings, broad and narrow worſted quality, white narrow ſtay ditto, worſted and ſilk breeches, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard-wide and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, great variety of calicoes, cottons, printed linens and chints, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, mourning and colour'd crapes, common and ſuperfine boil'd blue and drab colour'd camblets, tammies, China, viz. Cups, ſaucers, bowls, plates, diſhes, &c. wool cards, worſted cord, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and remnants, pieces of cambricks in handkerchiefs, flowered and minionet lawns, in aprons and ruffles, ſileſia lawns, ruſſia drillings, India demities, napkening and clouting diaper and damaſk, broad and narrow Ruſſia diaper, blue, green, pink, white and drab colour'd ſuperfine durants, mix'd, blue and ſuperfine lead colour'd duroys, Lubeck duck, 4d and 6d ferrits, white, red, ſcarlet, ſtriped and emboſſed flannels, 3 qr. 7 eights and yard wide garlix, FF gun powder, ditto ſuperfine double ſtrong, broad and narrow ſilk knee garters, variety of mens and womens colour'd, white and mourning gloves, womens and maids colour'd and white mittens, Scotch, Turkey and ſcarlet gartering, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, nuns and gulix hollands, ſtriped cotton hollands and linens, colour'd and white bordered linen Scotch handkerchiefs duke pattern ditto, 3 qr. and 7-eights China handkerchiefs, hair-bines, Holman's inkpowder, mens, womens and boys white cotton and thread hoſe, mens cloth colour'd, white and black ſilk ditto, horſe pickers and key ſwivels, braſs and iron harps, buck, ſplit bone, horn and cocoa knives and forks, box and bone hunters, buck, butchers, Barlow cap'd and ſeal pen-knives, Hoof's piſtol caps, ſtag, cuttoe and burnt bone knives, womens, barbers and horſe ſciſſars, Holland and German whited long lawns, broad and piſtol lawns, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide Iriſh linens, hempen and flaxen narrow ruſſia, gold and ſilver lace, &c. lead, beſt flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, ſilk, cotton and ferrit laces, variety of muſlins, viz. 6 qr. gold and white end coſſaes, tanjebs, jaconet, mulmuls and ſuperfine namſooks, mohair, mens and womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, India pictures, plain and chained ſooſeys, ſuperfine hyſon and bohea tea, ſtay tape, colour'd, whited brown and long doz. thread, nuns ditto, tandems, Engliſh ticken, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders do. tapſels, ſtriped, black and cloth colour'd perſians, ell-wide, ſtriped, black and cloth colour'd china taffeties, ſadlers middle and card tacks, white and blue flower'd water'd tabby, white ditto not flowered, broad and narrow ſuperfine French tapes, common holland ditto, nankeens, pins and needles, brown pomerania, princes linen, braſs fountain pens and ink pots with knives, parchment, common cut and poſt paper, friz'd and preſs'd plains, white, black, and bluſh half yard perſian, black paduaſoys and gorgoroons, narrow pretties, beſt Dutch quills, beſt vermilion wafers, ſealing wax, green ratteens, lungee cotton ſaſtracondie, ſecterſoy and new romals, variety of black and colour'd paduaſoy figur'd and ſattin ribbons, ſuperfine rattinets, black velvet, ſpotted and inlaid razors, beſt baladine 2 and 3 corded ſewing ſilks of all colours, an aſſortment of ſadlery, demity ſattins, double, ſingle and quadruple ileſias, brown and white ruſſia ſheetings, pidgeon, Briſtol, drop and ſwan ſhot, ſhaloons, ſteel, A C. No. 3, red and black ſerge, faſh ſcrews and pins, weeding hoes, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Lately publiſhed in LONDON,

(With His Majeſty's Royal Licence and Protection)

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At the New-Printing-Office, in Philadelphia, in four, or five Volumes Octavo, illuſtrated with above Three Hundred Copper-plates, elegantly engraved; Sterling Price for thoſe bound in four Volumes only Two Pounds Five Shillings, in five Two Pounds Six Shillings; Containing as much in Quantity as any other Work of the like Nature, in Two Volumes in Folio, ſold for Four Guineas;

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By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office* (Price One Shilling and Ninepence) the following Laws, *viz.*

AN ACT for regulating and continuing the nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia; *and for raiſing of Money on the Inhabitants, and Eſtates of the ſaid City, for defraying the neceſſary Expences thereof.*

An ACT *for ſtriking the Sum of* Thirty Thouſand Pounds *in Bills of Credit, and giving the ſame to the King's Uſe; and for providing a Fund to ſink the Bills ſo to be emitted, by laying an Exciſe upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits.*

An ACT *for the Relief of* Joſeph Yeates, *a languiſhing Priſoner in the Goal of* Philadelphia, *with Reſpect to the Impriſonment of his Perſon.*

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Boy. Enquire of Katherine Dorland, on Doctor Zachary's Plantation. ¶

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

Containing the Freſheſt Ad- MERCY JUSTICE *vices, F*

No. 1462

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, Nov. 4.

THE following Accounts we think may be depended upon: That Capt. Demare, with his Majeſty's Independent Company under his Command, and the two Companies (commanded by John Stuart and John Poſtell, Eſqrs. in the Pay of this Government, arrived ſafe in the Upper-Cherokee's Country, and began the Fort to be built there on the 4th ult. whereon upwards of 100 Men are daily employed: That the Indians appeared highly ſatisfied and joyous upon our People's Arrival among them, but more eſpecially upon the Fort's being begun; brought in Refreſhments from all Parts, and have given them a fine Spot to plant on: That the Little-Carpenter had deferred his Journey hither, purpoſely to go in Queſt of a diſaffected Party, and determined not to return without a Priſoner to inform us what the French are doing: And, that he was actually gone out with a Number of Warriors, and had placed his Wife and Children under the Protection of Capt. Demare, to whom he alſo recommended the Care of the whole Cherokee Nation; ſo that we are now freed from all Apprehenſions of his being loſt to us.

Nov. 11. On Saturday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Snow Jamaica, from Nova-Scotia, Capt. Thompſon Commander; Capt. Hood being removed to the Grafton, under Commodore Holmes.

The ſame Day arrived Capt. White, from London, in whom came Paſſengers Mr. Bogges, a new Officer in one of his Majeſty's Independent Companies in this Province, and ſeveral other Gentlemen.---In Company with Capt. White ſailed for this Place, the Ship Beaver, Capt. Curlett, with a valuable Cargo, which he ſaw taken by a French Privateer; who would alſo have taken him, had it not fallen calm during the Chace, and he changed his Courſe in the Night as ſoon as the Wind ſprung up.

The ſame Day came in, his Majeſty's Ship Garland, Capt. Arbuthnot, from a Cruize.

Nov. 18. From Auguſta we learn, that 25 Cherokee Indians from the Town of Telliquo, (the diſaffected Party of that Nation mentioned the 4th Inſtant) had paſſed thro' the Creek Nation, in their Way to the Halbama Fort.---To prevent the dangerous Conſequences of ſuch an Intercourſe between theſe People and the French, and the dreadful Incurſions of any Indians whatever, which we ought always to apprehend, notwithſtanding any promiſing Appearances, and all the prudent Steps taken by this Government;---to ſecure Retreats for our Back Settlers to the Southweſtward, whoſe preſent Security is almoſt wholly owing to the Fidelity and martial Reputation and Genius of the Chickaſaws, a Nation (tho' ſmall) equally terrible to the other Indians, and to Frenchmen; to protect theſe valuable Allies in caſe of Need, and contain their Wives and Children while they defend our Settlements (which we are credibly informed ſome of them who inhabit near Auguſta have lately generouſly offered to do) and to depoſit the Bulk of the Guns and Ammunition in, that are commonly ſent up for the Indian Trade, inſtead of keeping them in private Houſes and defenceleſs Stores;--is it not to be wiſhed, that all true Patriots would zealouſly exert themſelves, in promoting the building of Forts in thoſe Parts, and that without Delay? eſpecially, as they may be erected there at a moderate Expence; but more eſpecially, when they reflect on the late fatal Conſequences of Delays of this kind to ſome Northern Colonies.

Letters from the Cherokee Country adviſe, that the Little-Carpenter was returned from his late Excurſion, without performing his Promiſes; which makes us entertain ſome Suſpicion as to the Sincerity of his late Profeſſions: And ſome do not ſcruple to believe, that the leaving his Family to the Care of Capt. Demare, was only an Artifice to conceal ſome evil Purpoſe, and that he might unſuſpected carry Intelligence to ſome hidden Party of Frenchmen, or adviſe them to move off. Be theſe Accounts true or falſe, our People at Teneſee are in good Health, good Spirits, go on briſkly with the Fort, and would be in little Doubt of the good Diſpoſition of the Cherokees in general, could the little Carpenter once be relied on.

Platforms are now laying for mounting our Cannon, the Garriſon of Fort Johnſon is going to be augmented with 30 Men, and other Diſpoſitions are making for putting this Town in a Poſture of Defence.

Nov. 25. We have certain Accounts, that the Cherokees mentioned in our laſt, arrived at the Halbama Fort on the 16th of laſt Month, accompained by two Shawaneſe and two Frenchmen with Diſpatches. That, on the 18th, they had a Meeting with the Upper Creeks, to whom the Shawaneſe preſented a Red Stick, and ſollicited them to take Part in the War in which they were engaged againſt the Engliſh: But the Wolf King (who had previouſly ordered all his Wariors to be ready at a Call, to come armed with their Hatchets, and painted red; being determined, in Caſe he ſhould find any of the Creek Headmen diſpoſed to liſten to the Shawaneſes Propoſals, to begin a War upon the Shawaneſe, Cherokees and Frenchmen then there) declared to them, "that, before an Engliſhman ſhould be "hurted, he and every one of his Warriors would ſacri-"fice their Lives to protect them;" whereupon all the Creek Headmen declared likewiſe, that "theſe were alſo their Sentiments," and threw the Red Stick away. That one of the Frenchmen proceeded with his Diſpatches for Mobille, with five of the Cherokees; and the other returned with the Shawaneſe for the Northward, with Letters that were delivered to him at the Halbama Fort. That theſe Shawaneſe had brought a Red Hatchet with them from the Northward, and left it in the Over Hill Cherokee Towns (where they had excited ſome Jealouſies) which was to have taken it up, in Caſe the Creeks had taken up the Red Stick; whence we may, in ſome Meaſure, account for the late extraordinary and ſuſpicious Conduct of the Little Carpenter and ſome other Cherokees. Upon the Whole, it may be preſumed, that the Reſolution of the Creeks bids fair for an happy Iſſue to our Agent's Negotiations, and to put all our Indian Affairs upon a good Footing.

As the Embargoes and Prohibitions heretofore laid in the Northern Provinces, have been found ineffectual to anſwer the Ends propoſed by them (for when the Ports of one Government have been ſhut, thoſe of ſome neighbouring one have been open) it is thought, a general Embargo or Prohibition (throughout the Continent) will be ordered on one and the ſame Day, and continued for Three Months, as the only Means to prevent the French getting ſuch large Supplies of Proviſions for their Colonies and Troops in America as they have hitherto obtained through the Channel of Dutch Iſlands, &c. That an Embargo on Proviſions will alſo be laid, at the ſame Time, in all the Britiſh Iſlands: And that a ſufficient Number of Ships of War will be kept cruizing, not only off the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence, but alſo off the Miſſiſippi and Mobille (where the Navigation is always open) to prevent any further Reinforcements reaching Canada by either of theſe Rivers.

'Tis ſaid, that conſiderable Rewards will ſoon be offered, to both Creeks and Cherokees, to take and deliver up to us, any Shawaneſe or Frenchmen that ſhall hereafter come into, or paſs thro' their Countries, eſpecially for ſuch on whom Diſpatches are found.

Extract of a Letter from New-Providence, dated the 13th of November.

"Is it not amazing, that ſo opulent a People as you are, ſhould have no Thoughts of diſtreſſing the Enemy by Privateers, when 2 have been already fitted out from this ſmall Iſland, and two more are preparing for that Purpoſe? The French would not be ſo favourable to your Trade, had they your Abilities, and ſo convenient a Port.---We have made a Beginning here by two Prizes, a Ship and Schooner, both taken by the Recovery Privateer, Arthur Fleming Commander. The Ship is called La Formidable, Burthen 350 Tons, a Letter of Marque, with 8 ſix Pounders and 35 Men, and was laſt from Rochelle, loaded with Wine, Flour, Oil, and Sundries. The gallant Meſſieurs, after firing 5 or 6 Shot at the Sloop, which was obliged to row up, and intended to board, ran the Ship aſhore near Port au Paix, and quitted her, all but three Hands, with the utmoſt Precipitancy, leaving 70 loaded Muſkets upon Deck. The Privateer's People did not ſuffer her to lay long there, but cut the Cable, and brought her off. The Schooner was taken two Days before the Ship, and was bound from Miſſiſippi to the Cape, loaded with Timber for Mills, Leather and Tobacco. And on Thurſday laſt a Sloop was ſent in here by the Young Recovery Privateer, Capt. William Beake: She belongs to St. Euſtatia, and had been to Cape Francois with Flour and Nails, and now loaded with Sugar, Indico, &c."

St. Malo, September 6. The following Event will ſerve to ſhew what Succeſs may be expected from the Marine Exerciſe which our Troops have lately been learning. A few Days ago, a Fiſherman and his Son going out in their Boat to fiſh upon the Coaſt, were taken by a Guernſey Privateer, and being made Priſoners, the Father agreed for his Ranſom, and 60 Crowns being the Sum ſtipulated, conſented to leave his Son as a Hoſtage, while he went for the Money. Accordingly he took his Boat, and went on Shore, but, inſtead of fetching the Money, he waited upon the Duke d'Aguillon, told him what had happened, and engaged, if he might have 30 armed Men with him, to take the Privateer. The Duke placed ſo much Confidence in him, as to allow him 24 Grenadiers, under the Command of a Lieutenant, with whom he went to the Place where the Privateer had appointed to meet him, concealing his Men at the Bottom of the Boat, till he came within Reach of the Privateer, and then ſaluted her with a general Diſcharge, which killed two of her Men. She would have returned the Complement, but our Men immediately boarded her, Sword in Hand, killed and wounded ſeveral of her Hands, and took the Veſſel, which had four Carriage Guns, and eight Swivels. Only the Lieutenant of the Grenadiers was ſlightly wounded.

Bruſſels, Sept. 24. Two Battalions of each of the ten Auſtrian Regiments in the Low Countries, with all the Companies of Grenadiers, are preparing to take the Field upon the firſt Notice. The Companies which conſiſted of 120 Men, are now augmenting to 150, by Draughts out of the other Battalions, except thoſe of Grenadiers, which are to remain upon the old Footing of 100 Men each. The Regiments of Cuiraſſiers and that of Dragoons, each of 1000 Men, which are in this Country, are alſo to take the Field; and the whole will form a Body of 16000 Men, with a proportionable Train of Artillery. But the Intentions of the Court of Vienna are not known, with regard to their Deſtination, nor the Time of their aſſembling, neither are the General Officers appointed who are to command them. It is however given out that they are to be joined by the 24000 Men, which the French Court is obliged, by the Treaty of the firſt of May, to ſend to the Aſſiſtance of the Empreſs Queen, and which, they ſay, are actually aſſembling in the Neighbourhood of Metz. The Duke of Aremberg is to ſet out this Day for the Auſtrian Army in Bohemia.

Vienna, Sept. 15. The Fortreſs of Olmutz is provided with 300 Pieces of Cannon; al[so] ſhall, who is appointed to comm[and] Orders to repair there immediately. War ſeems to increaſe, it has ſtruck ſu[ch] our Provinces in Sileſia, that upwards of 7[000] already retired from thence, and taken R[e]mia.

Carthagena, Sept. 5. By the Tenor of our late [Letters] from Court, we have great Reaſon to believe the Sy[ſtem] of Neutrality is on the Point of being broken, and th[at we] ſhall have a Fleet at Sea not leſs formidable in [Number] than that of France, with which, if it acts in Conj[unc]tion, it appears highly probable, that the Engliſh hav[e] loſt Port-Mahon will be obliged to retire to the Streights Mouth, or poſſibly to ſeek that Security nearer Home, which Gibraltar may not, in ſuch Circumſtances, be able to afford them.

Amſterdam, Sept. 24. It is certain that our Pilots at the Texel have been inſtrumental to the late Captures made of the Engliſh Ships by the French Privateers off the Helder, it being well atteſted that one of them, notwithſtanding the preſſing Inſtances of the Captain, and his Apprehenſions of the Cruizer, bore away for the French Ship, and being taken, received a Preſent from the Captain of the Cruizer, and ſhook hands with him on parting, in the warmeſt Terms of Congratulation.

Dantzick, Sept. 28. An Officer who reſides here on the Part of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has acquainted the Magiſtracy, that her Imperial Majeſty is firmly reſolved to ſend an Army to the Aſſiſtance of her Allies in the Empire, notwithſtanding the Seaſon is ſo far advanced. It is preſumed that his Pruſſian Majeſty is very well apprized of this Reſolution, as ſeveral Regiments of Pruſſian Troops are upon their March from Pomerania towards Pruſſia, and the Fortifications of Memel are repairing and augmenting as faſt as poſſible.

Madrid, Sept. 1. The Entrance of the Pruſſian Troops into Saxony makes a great Noiſe at Court, where it is generally thought this Event will render the War general throughout Europe.

Liſbon, Sept. 10. Don Juan, Natural Son of the Infant Don Francis, being out upon a Cruize with two of his Majeſty's Men of War to protect the Portugal Trade, hearing at a Diſtance a loud Cannonading, detached from his ſmall Squadron a Chaloupe, with an Officer to enquire into the Cauſe of it, who found a French Frigate engaged with an Engliſh Merchant Ship, which ſhe endeavoured to take. This Affair having been reported, Don Juan acquainted the Captains of both thoſe Ships, that he would not permit any Hoſtilities to be put in Practice ſo near, and in Sight of the Coaſt, therefore he deſired them in the Name of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty to deſiſt from further engaging. But the Frenchman knowing his Superiority over the Engliſhman, haughtily refuſed to comply with that Requeſt. Whereupon Don Juan, touched to the Quick, went himſelf in his own Ship, and fired two Broadſides againſt the Frenchman, which did ſo much Damage to the Maſts and Rigging, that the Captain was obliged to capitulate, and deſired to be conducted to ſome neighbouring Port to refit, which was granted to him, and he was accordingly brought in here, where he actually now is.

Dreſden, Sept. 29. The Saxon Camp near Pirna was all in Motion the 25th, upon an Alarm that the Pruſſians were preparing that Day to attack it in ſeveral Places. The King, accompanied by the Prince Xavier, Albert, and Clement, immediately mo[un]ted their Horſes, and went to the Places where it is pretended the Attacks were to be made; and ſome Pruſſian Piquets being diſcovered reconnoitring the Situation of the Camp, ſome Detachments were ſent out, which obliged them to retire. The Saxon Camp is ſo ſtrongly ſituated, that the Troops reckon they can defend it againſt four times their Number. In this Situation his Poliſh Majeſty comforts himſelf with the Aſſurances given by the Courts of France and Ruſſia, that they will come to his Relief. On the 26th his Majeſty ſignified this good News to his Troops, who, upon hearing it, cried out with the greateſt Joy, "Long live the King, our Father; he devoted his Life to our Service, and we will ſacrifice ours in his Defence." We have juſt received Advice, that the Body of Imperial Troops which march'd from Moravia under Command of Prince Piccolomini, was in Motion the 24th, in order to attack the Pruſſian Army that has entered Bohemia under the Command of the Count de Schwerin.

Toulon, Sept. 21. The Seaſon being far advanced it will ſoon become improper to buffet the Seas in the Mediterranean; it is therefore thought that M. de la Galiſſonniere will go no more to Sea this Year, or at moſt that it will be but for a ſhort Time. M. de la Galiſſonniere, and M. de la Maſſac, who are at the Head of the Marine in this Department, received Letters on the 17th from the Court, with very particular Orders, which are kept a profound Secret, upon which they diſpatched an Expreſs the next Day to Verſailles, where it is thought he will arrive To-morrow, his Orders having been to make all poſſible Haſte. From theſe, and ſeveral other Circumſtances, it was believed, upon the ſame Foundation, that M. de la Galiſſonniere would ſoon ſail, but the Appearance of ſome Engliſh Men of War off the Iſlands of Hieres, about three Leagues Diſtance from hence, tho' thought they were driven there by the Winds, they only having ſhewn themſelves, and were not ſeen the next Day, is a farther Proof that our Squadron will not put to Sea; nor would it be prudent, without Neceſſity, to hazard a Battle, and thereby expoſe our brave Navy to a ſuperior Enemy, whoſe Strength, 'tis thought, conſiſts of

Twenty-

Just imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold reasonable,

...ustria, ...a, the ...at these ...n Regi... It is ...ll be sent ...e joined by ...ries. ...ing of Prussia, ...ared to the Mini... ...pire residing at the ...e been taken to oblige ...all Restraint with Respect ...ad made of the Intentions of ... Dresden, his Prussian Majesty ... the Proofs that were come to his ...nd down by those two Courts for the ...lectoral House, and for imposing upon ...ich seem'd at the same Time to threaten ... Empire.

... of a private Letter from Koningsberg, October 2.

"... have received positive Advice that the Russians are ...tion, and expect they will shortly pay us a Visit; for ..., however, we are extremely well prepared, having a ... of about 30,000 Men, provided with a large Train of ...ery, and every Thing necessary for their Reception."

Leipsick, Octo. 4. The Saxon Army, which still keeps in the same Position, received a few Days ago a Convoy of Provisions from Bohemia by the Elbe, which has been of great Service, as it is hardly possible to get any Subsistence out of Saxony, they being so exhausted, that many Peasants for Want of Subsistence enlist among the Prussians.

Hamburgh, Octo. 8. We had here Yesterday a most violent Storm, which caused the Elbe to overflow, so as to lay several Parts of this City under Water; and as there was not Time to remove out of the Shops and Warehouses, most of the goods and Merchandize which were there are entirely spoiled. The Shipping in the Port also received great Damage. Some of them being forced from their Anchors were driven to Sea, nor is it known what is become of them; others ran foul of one another, and were broken to Pieces, or disabled from further Service. The Damage done in the open Country has not been less, many Houses having been blown down, and Trees torn up by the Roots from the Violence of the Wind.

Paris, Octo. 8. The Orient of 80 Guns, and the Vangeur of 64, will be launched in a few Days at Port L'Orient, and two more will be finished there by the Spring. The Armament making in that Port is more considerable than has been given out, it will consist of Twenty-two Ships.

Paris, Octo. 11. M. de la Galissonniere is upon the Road hither from Toulon, but is so ill that it is doubted whether he can perform the journey. It is thought M. Macnamara will succeed him in the Command of the Fleet.

Brussels, Octo. 12. According to the Advices received Yesterday from Paris, the March of the French Troops, which were to be assembled under the Command of the Prince de Soubise, at Psaltzbourg, is suspended till farther Orders. The Austrians are not yet in Motion, nor have they yet received their last Orders for Marching.

Corke, October 7. From Castletownsend we hear, that a few Days ago three French Privateers were seen off that Coast, one of which took a Coaster which was ransom'd for 40 l. and another an English Vessel in Sight of a Man of War, by whom she was retaken, but the Privateer got off by the Help of forty Oars.

LONDON, *September* 30.

Extract of a Letter from Boulogne, dated Sept.

"Capt. De Ferne, commanding a Sloop of 12 Guns, from four to six Pounders, and 148 Men, was met 14 Leagues from Edinburgh by Capt. Orrok, Commander of the Adventure of 10 Guns, and 52 Men; when Capt. Orrok, like a brave Scotsman, immediately came to an Engagement, tho' every Way inferior to the Sloop, except in Point of Courage; he had the Misfortune to have 5 Men killed, and about 18 wounded, and Capt. de Ferne had 7 Men killed, and 25 wounded. The Engagement lasted two Hours, with continual Firing; and de Ferne would certainly have lost more Men, had not an Accident happened to Capt. Orrok, which was, his Powder taking Fire, when the Intrepid Scotsman gave an amazing Instance of Courage, for having no more Powder they then threw the Balls at the Enemy with their Hands; but the great Superiority of the French, who were provided with every Thing, obliged them to surrender. I cannot sufficiently praise the brave Action of these unfortunate Men, who merited a better Fate."

Yesterday's Letters from Dartmouth advise, that the 22d Instant came in there, in an open Boat, the Master of the Alexander, Thomas Johnson, from North-Yarmouth for Liverpool, with twelve Seamen, who found Means to escape from a Prison they were confined in at Morlaix in France. The said Master is since gone to Plymouth to take Possession of his Vessel, she being retaken by the Ambuscade, and carried into that Port. The above Persons left Morlaix Yesterday se'ennight, at Eleven o'clock at Night, at which Place were a thirty-six Gun Frigate, and two Privateer Sloops ready to put to Sea. There were likewise in the said Port fourteen Prizes they had taken from the English.---- These bold Enterprisers having, under the Favour of the Night, passed by two Privateers, a Man of War, and the Castle, unnoticed, put to Sea in their little Bark, destitute of Compass or Food (excepting a little Bread they had saved out of their scanty Allowance for two Days before) trusting to the Stars by Night, and the Sun by Day, to point them over to their Native Shore. They met with extream bad Weather in their Passage, expecting every Moment to be swallowed up in the Deep: And in their Distress spoke with a Dutchman, told him their dismal Case, but could get nothing from him but abusive Language. (Horrid Barbarian! Is it possible such Monsters in human Shape should exist in any Part of the Globe enlightened with the divine Rays of the Gospel!) As soon as they arrived there, like a Parcel of drowned Rats, they waited on the Governor, who received them with all the Humanity their piteous Condition deserved; and, by his Recommendation to the charitably-disposed Inhabitants, procured for them a comfortable Relief after so perilous a Voyage.

...of the Most Christian ... dwell.]

October 12. It is said all the ...on, Tents, Baggage, &c. of the Austrian Army un... ...eneral Brown, fell into the Hands of the Conquerors.

His Prussian Majesty, upon the Field of Battle, as soon as ever Victory had absolutely declared for him, tore a Leaf out of his Pocket-Book, and dispatched a Courier to his Mother ar Berlin, with a brief Notification of the glorious Event.

October 19. We learn by private Letters from Petersburgh, that Count Bestuchest, who is High Steward to her Imperial Majesty, is declared Ambassador to the Court of France, notwithstanding which, and the giving the Command of an Army to the new Field Marshal Apraxin, which is to act in favour of the Empress Queen and the Elector of Saxony against the King of Prussia, the Foreign Ministers have been assured that Russia means to maintain and fulfil her Treaties with all other Powers with all the Punctuality possible.

We learn from Berlin, that a solemn Thanksgiving has been held for the Victory in Bohemia; and that such Dispositions have been made for defiling Troops through Pomerania and Prussia, as will secure the Frontiers of those Countries against any Incursions, in case the Russians should actually march that Body of Troops that is assembling on the Frontiers of Courland.

They write from Dresden, that as his Prussian Majesty cannot advance farther into Bohemia with Safety, while the Saxons remain in their entrenched Camp at Pirna, he has given his Polish Majesty thrice twenty-four Hours to sign the Articles that have been proposed to him; and in Case they are not complied with, the Prussian Troops have Orders to attack those Entrenchments in 12 different Places at once; for the due Execution of which they have been furnished with heavy Artillery, Mortars, and an immense Quantity of Bombs, Bullets, and Ammunition.

It is rumour'd that the Right Hon. H---- F---has resign'd.

We hear that the Grand Signior has threaten'd that if the Empress of Russia marches any Forces to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary, he will march 100,000 Men into her Dominions.

Col. Lentulus, who arrived last Friday, has brought a verbal Account, that the King of Prussia beat the Austrians on Friday the 1st Instant, and pursued them till the Monday following (when they got into safe Camp) having killed upwards of 7000 of the Enemy, of which a more authentick Account is hourly expected.

We are inform'd that the Fleet going to the Mediterranean are to relieve some of the largest Ships which have been in these Seas some Months, while they go to Gibraltar with the Sick and get clean'd, refitted and water'd, from whence they are again to rejoin the Fleet with recover'd Men, upon which other Ships will sail from the Fleet for the said Purpose.

The Billet wrote by the King of Prussia to the Queen his Mother, consisted of these Words only, as we are inform'd. Oct. 1. *This Morning I gave Battle to the Austrians. Generalship was displayed on both Sides, and the Fate of the Day was doubtful for several Hours; but at last it pleased God to give us the Victory.*

A private Letter from Cologne mentions a Rumour prevailing there, as if one of the Ecclesiastical Electors of the Empire has formed the Project of a Treaty for restoring the Tranquility of Germany, which there are great Hopes will not prove unacceptable to the jarring Powers, who begin to perceive that a long War must render them both feeble, and cannot turn much to the Advantage of either.

Private Letters by the Holland Mail say, that the King of Poland signed a Treaty with Prussia the 1st Instant (the same Day that the Battle was fought in Bohemia) the Articles of which are not come to Hand.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Household is establishing, and will very speedily be declared.

October 20. We are assured, that the Day before his Majesty set out on his Saxon Expedition, he made a Present of a Sum of Money to Marshal Keith, equal to his Debts, which were very considerable; and we can affirm, from good Authority, that he had on his setting out 230,000 Men in his Pay, and upwards of 5,000,000 l. of Money in his Treasury. Such an Army, such a Sum of Money, and a Prince of such Abilities, are certainly able to decide the Fate of Europe. The King himself is said to have headed his Cavalry in Person, leaping a Ditch to begin the Attack, whereby he exposed himself to considerable Danger.

By Letters from Leipsick we have an Account, that the Saxon Army at Pirna, having received a great Supply of Provisions, were resolved to wait the Event of the Arrival of the French Troops promised by his most Christian Majesty; and altho' his Prussian Majesty uses all his Endeavours to bring over to his Interest his Polish Majesty, the same have proved ineffectual.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 18.

"Tuesday a large Quantity of Cannon-ball was shipped for America."

It is said Mr. Byng has Orders to be ready for his Trial by the 28th Instant, or as soon as the Colchester arrives; and we hear it is to be at Chatham, where a Ship is getting ready with all Expedition.

The Time limited by his Majesty's Order in Council, for prohibiting the exporting out of this Kingdom, or carrying Coastwise, Gunpowder, Salpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, expiring the 29th, his Majesty has been pleased to order it to be continued six Months longer.

BOSTON, December 13.

By Capt. Bryant from the Bay of Honduras, we are inform'd, That the Spaniards had demolished the Fort we had built at the Mouth of the River, and thrown the Cannon (18 in Number) into the Sea. That they had fitted out a Guard de Costa of 12 Guns, to take all Vessels that had Logwood on board, and that she had actually taken 2 Vessels belonging to N. York.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

Monday last arrived here a large French Prize Ship, called the Comte Clermont, Monsieur Martin Dumann, Commander, carrying a Letter of Marque, Burthen about

...Co..., ...ugust... This Ship it seems sailed from ...Logan... four other Vessels, and the Day before Capt. Arnold ... up with them, had taken an English Brig, it is said, belonging to New-England, and being but of little Value, the Enemy set her on Fire; by the Light of which, at Night, Capt. Arnold was induced to make all the Sail he could to know the Occasion, and at Day-light the next Morning descried the Fleet; and it falling calm, was obliged to row up to them, when the Prize lay to for an Engagement, the other Vessels being at too great Distance to take Part. Capt. Arnold, as soon as he had dispatched her for this Port, gave Chace to the remaining Part of the Fleet, which were almost out of Sight: And the Captain of the Prize informs, that at Night he heard about 6 or 8 Guns fired from the Chace, who he imagines must have made another easy Capture out of the Fleet, as there was a 20 Gun Letter of Marque Ship in Company with them, who would certainly have made a longer Resistance if she had been engaged:---And we are in continued Expectation, from the experienced Courage and Conduct of the Commander of the King George, to hear of his convoying both the Fleet and their Convoy safe into this Harbour.

Captain Bethune, arrived at Portsmouth in New-England, says, That as he came out of the Downes, he saw a large French Ship carried in, which he took to be a Man of War of 40 Guns, or an East-India Man.

Captain Hopkins, in a Privateer Brig from Rhode-Island, was spoke with the 8th Instant, in Lat. 38, by Capt. Erasmus Williams, who arrived here the same Day from the Musqueto Shore.

The Privateer Snow Hornet, Captain Spelling, now lies off in the Stream, and will fall down to the Watering-Place in a few Days, in order to proceed on her Cruize. And,

The Captains White, Koffler and Ball of this Place, are fitting out with all Expedition, in order to go upon a Cruize also.

By a Vessel arrived Saturday Night last from the West-Indies, we are confidently told, That the Privateer Brig Johnson, Capt. Grigs, of and from this Port, has taken and carried into Antigua, a small French Privateer of 10 Guns, another small French Vessel, and two Dutch Sloops; one of which, we hear, was condemned, by Means of a particular Order found on board her, to land ten Pieces of Cannon in some French Port; and the other was likely to share the same Fate.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated October 16, 1756.

"Our Mediterranean HAWKE is still flying about Minorca, intercepting all Convoys of Provisions to that Island: By this Means he has already almost reduced the Place, the Natives being in continual Growlings about their new Masters; and we are apt to think, that with the Assistance of a few Thousand English Soldiers, they would easily revolt to rout them. Our Vice, or rather *Rear*, Admiral Byng, is still so safe moor'd at Greenwich, that he is in no Dread of Galissonniere, or, the *Gallows-so-near*; however great he may shiver, at the chopping of Wood, in Dread of the Axe, most People think that he will have the Honour of a Block for a Pillow: Be that as it will, he now begins to appear much dejected, as his Trial draws near, and he no Hopes of escaping Death, in this Point, from his ill Conduct. The Loss of Oswego, in your Parts, seems rather to add Fuel to Fire, even in his Case; the Noise here occasioned by its Reduction being but little inferior to that occasioned by the Loss of Minorca, of so great Importance Oswego Post was lately looked on by our Ministry; and it is thought it will cause the Parliament to be called together a Fortnight sooner than the Time it stood prorogued to; more especially as every Address to His Majesty on the late Affairs of the Mediterranean, particularly mentioned their equal Concern for the Distresses of America. Admiral Knowles is not to wait for the Equipment of the Union Man of War, but to sail immediately to supply Boscawen's Place, whose Vigilance still prevents the Brest Fleet from sailing: Our Men of War Cruizers, and Privateers, have actually taken and carried into Port, at least Two Thirds of the Martineco and St. Domingo Fleets."----

December 27. We have a certain Account in Town, received a few Days past, that the Privateer Charming Peggy, Captain Hadden, of this Port, has sent into Rhode-Island a large French Ship, bound from old France to some of the French Islands, loaded chiefly with Wine, Bale Goods, &c. She is expected here every Day.

Since our last, his Majesty's Ship Nightingale, James Campbell, Esq; Commander, sailed on a Cruize; as did also, the Privateer Snow Hornet, James Spelling, Commander.

Robberies, which, till of late, were scarce heard of amongst us, are now become so common, that not a Night passes, but some or other of the Inhabitants of this City are either stopped in the Streets, by loose vagrant Fellows, or surprized by finding such in their Yards, Out-houses, &c. and notwithstanding some of them have lately been whipped for pilfering Cloaths, &c. and others exalted on Carts, and carted round the Town, they continue to pilfer as much as ever. For, last Friday Night, as Mr. Syberberg, of this Place, Watchmaker, was shutting up his Shop, one of these Villains had the Impudence to run his Hand through the Glass Window, and carried off two Watches, one of Pinchbeck, the other of Silver; and notwithstanding he was immediately pursued, got clear: For these and other Reasons, methinks it behoves the Inhabitants of this Place to be more vigilant than they heretofore have been, lest some of them by Experience may know what it is to shut the Stable Door, after the Steed is stolen.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.

Many People in and near this City were surprized on the Twenty-first Instant, at the Appearance of two *Parhelia* or Mock-Suns, one on each Side the true One; a large whitish Circle passing through all three, and a *Corona*, or small Rainbow, in the Zenith; which Appearance continued near an Hour, viz. from Ten to Eleven in the Morning. They are common in more northern Climes, and are supposed to be no more than Images of the true Sun, refracted through, or reflected from, an Infinity of

Just published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office, MORE's ALMANACK for the Year 1757.

...ract of a Letter from ... Shamerland, December 9, 1756.

"We have had several Skirmishes on this Quarter with our scouting Parties last Fall, and generally to the Advantage of our Troops.

"The French and Indians, about two Months ago, contrived a fooliſh Scheme for taking this Fort by Stratagem. The Indians were to have been the principal Actors. They propoſed coming with a Flag of Truce, under Pretence of making Peace, and during the Conferences, which, according to their Politicks, were to be carried on in the Fort, a large Party, to conſiſt of 200 French, and as many Indians, were to ruſh on the Place from the neighbouring Woods, and have their Entrance facilitated by the Savages, who imagined themſelves admitted under Colour of Treating; but their Deſigns proved abortive, by the Taking of two of their Spies; I mean, were laid aſide, or ſuſpended, on that Account. However, their Attempt muſt have failed at any Rate; for we expect no Indians to come near us, with a friendly Intention, except a few Catawba's, who wear a diſtinguiſhing Mark; and if others are familiar enough to pay us a Viſit, they may depend on as warm a Reception as the true Hearts of honeſt Soldiers can give them.

"This Place is much ſtrengthened lately. Accounts are daily expected from the Ohio by a Party from this Garriſon, who were ſent out on purpoſe to gain Intelligence."

The Swanzey, Captain Vaughan, of this Port, is ſafe arrived in South-Carolina from Barbados.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Prudence, Robert Moulder, from Boſton.
--------Fancy, William Barnes, from South-Carolina.
--------Mayflower, Richard Prenton, from Providence.
Brig Sally, Joſeph Adlam, from Barbados.
Schooner Jolly Robin, Thomas Morton, from Boſton.
--------William, Thomas Barnes, from Boſton.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Royal Widow, Alexander Hutchinſon, for Jamaica.
Snow George, Robert Hardie, for Barbados.
Sloop Induſtry, James Miller, for Antigua.
Schooner Jolly Robin, Thomas Morton, for Boſton.
--------William, Thomas Barnes, for Ditto.

CLEARED.

Snow Recovery, Robert Stevenſon, to Londonderry.
--------Induſtry, Samuel Nuttle, to Liſbon.
--------Salford, Robert Miller, to Sleigo.
Ship Joſeph and Jane. William Waſdale, to Dublin.
Brig Tom, Edward Clegg, to Ditto.

Juſt publiſhed in London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM BRADFORD,

[*Price Two Shillings and Six-pence,*]

A BRIEF VIEW of the Conduct of PENNSYLVANIA, for the Year 1755; ſo far as it affected the General Service of the Britiſh Colonies, particularly the Expedition under General Braddock. With an Account of the ſhocking Inhumanities, committed by Incurſions of the Indians upon the Province in October and November; which occaſioned a Body of the Inhabitants to come down, while the Aſſembly were ſitting, and to inſiſt on an immediate Suſpenſion of all Diſputes, and the paſſing a Law for the Defence of the Country.

Interſperſed with ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes and original Papers, relating to the Politicks and Principles of the People called QUAKERS. Being a Sequel to a late well known Pamphlet, intituled a Brief State of Pennſylvania.

Lately publiſhed in London, *and to be ſold at the* New Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price* 3 *s.)*

THE METHOD and plain PROCESS for making *POT-ASH*, Equal, if not Superior, to the beſt Foreign *POT-ASH*. Publiſhed in Conſequence of the late Encouragement granted by Parliament for that Purpoſe.

By THOMAS STEPHENS.

Where alſo may be had the Proof Bottles, Price 6 d.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE,

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1757. Containing, beſides the uſual Calculations, Rules for chuſing a healthy Situation; and preventing the Inconveniences of an unhealthy one.---How to make a *Striking Sun-dial*, by which not only a Man's own Family, but all his Neighbours for ten Miles round may know what a Clock it is, when the Sun ſhines, without ſeeing the Dial.---Rules to be agreeable in Converſation.---How to riſe at Court.---Reaſons for Reſignation to the Will of Heaven.---Rules of Law fit to be obſerved in making Purchaſes ſafe.----Advantages of Sincerity.---Friends loſt by Exceſs of Wit.---Breakfaſt, Dinner, and Supper of *Pride*.---Religion no Subject for Jeſting.---Happy Effects of Diligence and Perſeverance.---Of *Modeſty*.---Liberty of the Preſs.---True Paradoxes on the *Jewiſh*, *Chriſtian* and *Mahometan* Sabbaths.---Of Giving Advice.---Of Ambition.----On Happineſs and Contentment.---Godlineſs more valuable than Learning.---How to have green tender *Indian* Corn to eat all the Year round.---Of the great blazing Star expected this Year 1757 or 1758, and its dreadful poſſible Conſequences to the Globe of this Earth.---How to ſtop immediately the moſt violent Bleeding of Wounds, by an eaſy Remedy; very uſeful to Soldiers fighting in the Woods, at a Diſtance from Surgeons. --How to recover Salt from old Brine or Pickle, and improve it in Goodneſs; an eaſy and valuable Art where Salt is dear.---How by an eaſy and ready Method to gauge any Caſk. With many other Matters curious, entertaining and uſeful, both in Verſe and Proſe, wiſe Sayings, pleaſant Turns, *&c. &c. &c.*

Where alſo may be had,

The POCKET-ALMANACK for the YEAR 1757.

To be LET,

A New three ſtory houſe, with two large kitchens, and extraordinary ceilars under the whole, a pump at the door, with a ſmoak-houſe, garden, ſtable, and paſture, a large wharff and yard, adjoining the Swedes Church, and James Keappock's, on Society-Hill, Philadelphia. Any body inclinable to rent the above, may know the terms by applying to Richard Dennis, at Whiteclay-creek, New-Caſtle county, or of Warwick Coates and James Keappock, near the ſaid place. ¶

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broade oth... handkoons, buttons ... moh... threads, ticklinburgh linens, cambricks, calicoes, and many other European and Eaſt-India goods, imported in the ſhip Carolina, and other veſſels from London and Briſtol.

N. B. They have likewiſe a few cags of fine Carolina indigo, and French coffee in barrels for ſale. ‡

Philadelphia, December 27, 1756.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from a ſtable in this city, a bay horſe, about fourteen hands and a half high, with four white feet, branded on the near ſide HD; he both paces and trots, has a large lump on the off hind footlock joint. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to JONATHAN EVANS, in Front-ſtreet, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS. ⊕

Concord, Cheſter County, December 24 1756.

WHEREAS an advertiſement has been inſerted ſeveral times in this paper, requeſting all perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Taylor deceaſed to bring in their reſpective debts; alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, in order to be adjuſted, which has not yet had the deſired effect; this ſerves therefore once more to acquaint all ſuch as are concerned as aboveſaid, that we purpoſe to attend at the houſe of John Hannum, in Concord, on Sixth day, the ſeventh of next month, and ſo continue to attend every Sixth and Seventh Days of the week for three weeks ſucceſſively; and at the houſe of William Jones, in Birmingham, on Second and Third Days, the tenth and eleventh of January, and ſo to continue every Second and Third Days of the week for three weeks as aforeſaid, in order to expedite a general ſettlement of the perſonal eſtate, and diſcharge the debts due from the ſame. And all ſuch as are indebted as aforeſaid, and do not comply and make payment within the time above ſpecified, will certainly be put to trouble, this being the laſt notice of this kind that will be given by

EDWARD BRINTON, and JOHN HANNUM Adminiſtrators. ⊕

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhip from London, and to be ſold reaſonable by

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,

At his ſhop, the corner houſe of Cheſtnut and Second ſtreets, oppoſite to Mr. Thomas Stretch's Watchmaker,

ELL wide and yard Cyprus gauze, fine pariſnet flowered and plain, a great aſſortment of ſilver ſtomachers plain and ſpangled, ſilver handkerchiefs ſpangled, ſilver and gold girdles, fine gimp ſpanged ſhapings for ſhoes, all ſorts of fine Bruſſels and Mecklin lace, minnionet ditto for ruffles, blown lace, and all other ſorts of breadths and prices, earrings, ſolitaires, a large aſſortment of ladies and gentlemens Dreſden ruffles and wriſtbands, Dreſden handkerchiefs, tippets, lappets, a neat aſſortment of ſilver and ſilk flowers, pampoons, pampadors, beugles, a neat aſſortment of gauze caps, trimmed in the neweſt faſhion, large French wax necklaces plain and crinkled, paſte and ſtone ditto, white Cyprus handkerchiefs, black ditto, all ſorts of leather mounted and other fans, ſhort and large hoops, India and Engliſh damaſks, velvets, ſattins, peelings tabbies, cut and uncut velvet ſhapes, long peeled and ſhort hair ſhags, taffeties of various colours, brocaded cotton chints, calicoes, printed linens, ſuperfine gulix and Iriſh hellands, 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Scots ſheeting, 6 qr. and ell wide muſlins, ſuperfine cambricks and lawns, men and womens flowered lawn ruffles, a new aſſortment of true ſilver paduaſoy ribbons, gauze ditto, plain and flowered ſattin hats, black and white hats, Flanders bed-ticks, men and womens ſilk hoſe, plain and ribbed ſuperfine worſted ditto, white diaper and damaſk tablecloths and napkins, fine camblets, calimancoes, ruſſels, worſted damaſks, croſs barred ſtuffs, flannels, a large aſſortment of changeable poplins, corded ditto, alopeens, bombazeens, crape, 3 qr. yard and ell wide checks, men and womens gloves of all kinds, ſilk mitts, with ſeveral other goods, too tedious to mention.

ALL perſons indebted to the late James Crawford Chapman deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay off their reſpective debts without further notice: And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Crawford's eſtate, to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by JOHN MONTGOMERY, Adminiſtrator, to be found at Alexander Montgomery's, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. ⊕

TAKEN out of the houſe of John Franks, tobacconiſt, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Saturday the 18th of December, an Iriſh-ſtitch pocket book, in which were (when taken) two Ten Shilling, and thirteen Fifteen Shilling new bills, Pennſylvania currency, with ſeveral other bills; likewiſe a ſteel ſeal, a mother-of-pearl ſmelling bottle, ſet in ſilver, and a key of a cloſet-door: The perſon who took it is well known; if he will return them, no further notice ſhall be taken; if not, his name and place of abode ſhall be inſerted in this paper with the manner of its being taken away.----It is ſuppoſed he left it with ſome perſon in town till called for (he living in the country.) Whoever brings or gives notice of the ſame, ſo as the whole may be had again, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, and no queſtions aſked: Or if any perſon will bring the ſmelling-bottle and ſeal, and diſcover the perſon who left them, ſo that the offender may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the ſame reward, paid by

⊕ ELIZABETH FRANKS.

LONDON.

By authority of the King's royal Letters Patent, the following Medicines, ſold wholeſale and retail at Dr. Bateman's original warehouſe, kept by William and Cluer Dicey, and Company, are, by appointment of the ſaid company ſold by JOHN WHITE, at the ſign of the Mortar and Dove, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, viz.

DOctor Bateman's Pectoral drops, Dr. Hooper's Female pills, Fraunces's Female ſtrengthening elixir, the true Daffy's elixir, Dr. Boſtock's never failing purging elixir, Squire's grand elixir, Dr. Godfrey's general cordial, Dr. Anderſon's, or the true Scott's pills.

*** The virtues of the above genuine medicines are too well known to need further recommendations; but the reputation they have gained, and the large demand the proprietors have for them, having induced ſeveral mean and mercenary pretenders to counterfeit many of them, and prevail on unwary and ignorant ſhopkeepers and others, to vend the ſame, by ſelling their injudicious compoſitions at an under price, to the manifeſt hazard of the healths, and often the lives, of ſuch who uſe them. The Patentee, and Company, are therefore obliged to give this *neceſſary caution*, and to acquaint the publick, that their genuine medicines are ſold by *John White*, in Philadelphia.

N. B. At the ſame place are alſo ſold ſundry ſorts of drugs and medicines, at as low a rate as may reaſonably be expected. ¶

SE... AL...
...and one tract ...
above are indiſputable ...
ſmall. For terms of ſa...

Juſt publiſhed, and to ...
(Price One Shilling and ...
viz.

AN ACT *for regulating ... Watch, and enlightening ... of the City of* Philadelphia; ... *Inhabitants, and Eſtates of the ... neceſſary Expences thereof.*

An ACT *for ſtriking the Sum...* Pounds *in Bills of Credit, and giving ... Uſe; and for providing a Fund to ſink ... emitted, by laying an Exciſe upon Wine, Rum, B... Spirits.*

An ACT *for the Relief of* Joſeph Yeates, *a Priſoner in the Goal of* Philadelphia, *with Reſpect priſonment of his Perſon.*

JUST publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence) The VOTES of the ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, from *October* 14, 1755, to *Auguſt* 19, 1756, being to the End of Governor MORRIS's Adminiſtration.

Now on ſale, at the loweſt rates, for ready money, at the ſtore of the late Captain WILLIAM GRANT, deceaſed, in Water ſtreet, a great variety of European and Eaſt-India goods, conſiſting of

A FINE aſſortment of ſattins, paduaſoys, ſilk ſerge deſoye, India and Engliſh taffeties, ſtriped and plain perſians, ſarcenet, alamode, damaſks, black, ſcarlet and crimſon ſilk breeches patterns, ribb'd, gauze and black ſilk ſtockings, ſilk caps, black and cloth colour'd mitts and gloves, ſilk laces, variety of ſilk handkerchiefs, cardinals, capuchins, a large aſſortment of plain and figured ribbons, bordered and plain bandanoes, baladine ſewing ſilks, ſilverets, rich ſpangles, crapes, grazets, Iriſh ſtuffs, hairbines grograms, fine aſſortment of camblets, camblettees, ſuper and coarſe duroys, fine ſaggathies, double and ſingle alopeens, bombazeens, venetians, new check barley-corns, tammies, durants, black, white and ſtriped calimancoes, florettas, yard-wide plads, ſhaloons, corded and plain poplins, flowered and plain ruſſels, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, a large aſſortment of broad and narrow cloths, wadding, buckram and hair-cloths, buttons and mohair, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarſe chints, calicoes muſlins, cotton curtain patterns, counterpains, cotton and thread ſtockings, gloves, mitts and waiſtcoat patterns, ſuſtians, thick-ſets, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Iriſh linens, tandems, tandem ſileſias, bag holland, princes linen, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, dowlas, ell and yard-wide Iriſh ſheeting, damaſk and diaper tablecloths, clouting, napkin and ruſſia diapers and huckabacks, 3-qr. yard and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, Scots, barnegoze, cotton, printed and muſlin handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, gartering, qualities, horſe-hair, chipt and leghorn hats, fine mecklin, bruſſels and black lace, fine aſſortment of fans, umbrelloes, necklaces, fine needles, temple and young green ſpectacles, carpets and chair ſeats, table matts, mohogony and walnut frame, gilt and plain, looking glaſſes, a curious aſſortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns, numbered and coloured threads, horn and ivory combs, veſt and ſhirt buttons, a fine parcel of mens and womens horſe-whips, neſts of trunks, tea cheſts, childrens morocco pumps, red and blue cheanys and harrateens, Flanders and other bed ticks and bunts, ſtay-cord and braid, velvet ſhapes, blank books, wafers, ſealing wax, maps, Holman's ink-powder, paper hangings, a very large quantity of iron-mongery, pewter, copper, tin, braſs ware and cutlary, lead and ſhot, raiſins, currants, allom, drugs, variety of window glaſs, pipes, earthen-ware, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, indigo, Harvey's, Flavell's and Pearſall's works, muſcovado ſugar in barrels, a large parcel of muſkets and bayonets, &c. &c. &c.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Grant are deſired to pay the ſame to the Executrix and Executors. MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, and JOHN WALLACE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Adam Clampffer, late of this city, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to come and pay the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by William Clampffer, Executor. Tbctf.

To be ſold by

CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the ſign of the Diſh, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the George, wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, all ſorts of pewter ware, viz.

DISHES and plates of all ſizes, baſons, tankards, quart and pint mugs, porringers, tea-pots, ſugar-pots, cullenders, bedpans, ſtool-pans, half-pint and gill tumblers, wine meaſures, ſalt-ſellers, ſpoons, milk-pots, pint and half-pint dram bottles, ſlop-bowls, and all ſorts of other pewter.

Said Bradford makes the beſt of pewter or block-tin worms, of all ſizes, for diſtilling, as ſhall be ordered, as alſo cranes for hogſheads or bottles, candle molds of different ſizes. All perſons may have pewter mended at a reaſonable price, and ready money given for old pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc. 3 M.

For *LEITH*,

The SNOW *DELAWARE*,

For Freight apply to ROBERT RAGG, at his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1756.

WHereas an advertiſement hath been continued ſome time in this paper about a tract of 1000 acres of land, in Weſt-Town, Cheſter county, enquiry to be made of John Taylor and Joſeph Parker of Cheſter: Said land was propoſed to be divided into lots, and there now remains to be diſpoſed of only about 400 acres, equally well timbered and watered. Any perſon may be further informed by applying to Joſeph Parker, Eſq; at Cheſter, Mr. John Hannam at Concord, or Mr. William Jones, at Birmingham, near the ſaid land. Tbctf.

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...he *Portuguese* were com...e happened. And ...s of Earthquakes, with the ...ne. With many other Parti...

A

M O N,

...eshire, on *Friday*, the Sixth of *Fe*... and Mr. *THOMAS HUNTER*,

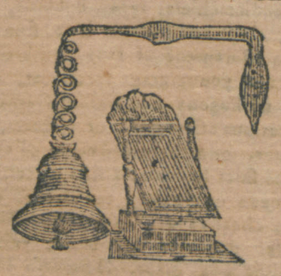
...lace may be had the Sermon alone, *Price 6d.*

...be SOLD,

...der, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on Neshami... four miles above the ferry, and nineteen miles from ...; one of the best watered mills on the continent, ...of a most healthy situation, with all necessary conveniences, ...lly new, as thoroughfare floodgates and dam, new mill-house and new husk, four floors, the two middle ones doubled, two pair of exceeding good mill stones, one of which is cullens, two screens, which the wheat goes through before it is ground, and will dispatch work and make as much merchantable flour out of 1000 bushels of wheat as any mill; a good well finished stone house and kitchen, with 5 fire-places, two good dry cellars under the house, a piaza along the whole front of the house and kitchen, and one end of the house; a framed cooper's shop, bran-house, waggon-house, cart-house, chaise-house, stables, barracks, and several other buildings; a very suitable place for a store and tavern, and tradesmen, such as a smith, shoemaker, taylor, cooper, &c. and is as nigh a way from Philadelphia to Trenton, as any made use of, and in a very good part of the country for wheat; between 70 and 80 acres of very good land, 30 of which is cleared, some part choice meadow, and produces 15 tons of the best hay yearly without dung, a young orchard, grafted fruit, that bears, the remainder very good woodland, all bounded on Neshaminy creek, and in good repair, two miles from the landing belonging to the premises, with a frame store-house, with a granary at one end that will contain 600 bushels of wheat, and a wharff, where a shallop can lie along side with 1000 bushels of wheat, and often comes from, and goes to, the above city in one tide. Also a good flat, decked and rigged, with a mast and sail, which hoists flour in and out, and carries between 4 and 500 bushels of wheat. Likewise servants and Negroes, by trade coopers, a carter, and miller; a waggon, cart, gears and horses. And also fifty-two acres and a half of good land, one mile from said mill, with a new dwelling-house, 30 acres cleared, the remainder good swamp woodland, well timbered. Any person that inclines to purchase part or the whole, is invited to view the premises, where they shall be kindly received, and know the terms.

STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

N. B. Fish enough may be caught on the premises to supply many families. Tbc.



Imported from London, and to be sold by

JOHN ELLIOT, Cabinet-maker

In Chestnut-street, the Corner of Fourth-street,

A Neat assortment of looking glasses, viz. Piers, sconces and dressing glasses, joiners and saddlers furniture, &c. Fine worsted patterns for jackets, thread and cotton stockings. Looking glasses new quicksilver'd, or framed, in the neatest manner. He supplies people with new glasses to their own frames, and gives ready money for broken looking-glasses, and compleatly fixes up house bells and cabbin bells in the neatest and most convenient manner as done at London, with cranks and wires, which are not liable to be put out of order, as those done with pullies.

N. B. Said Elliot has on hand a few books, intituled, Second Thoughts concerning War. Tbc.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-street, at the corner of Chestnut-street, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the insurance of ships and merchandize. All persons who want to have insurance made, may apply at said office, where all risks will be underwrote. Tbc 6 M.

To be sold in the whole, or in parcels,

FIFTEEN Hundred acres of unlocated lands, in the province of Pennsylvania, derived under an original proprietary grant, whereby the purchaser or purchasers thereof will be enabled to obtain either a secure title to any overplus land in his, her or their possession, or to any vacant land of the like Quantity in any part of the said province not heretofore located or surveyed, &c. subject to a low quitrent. Enquire of JOHN RRILY, conveyancer in Chestnut-street. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

THOMAS WILLING,

At his store in Front-street, near Walnut-street corner,

A *LARGE assortment of English and other silks, viz. white, cloth and coloured damasks; half yard, and half ell brocades; half ell and 3 qr. lutestrings; raven and cloth coloured, green, pink, and white paduasoys; silk caps, and a variety of silk handkerchiefs; broadcloths in pieces or patterns; kerseys, halfthicks, striped flannels, anvils, anchors, pig lead, Bristol glass, pipes, writing paper, rum, sugar, coffee, and a variety of other goods.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estates of Charles Willing and Thomas Lloyd, or to the partnership of Charles Willing and Son, either by bond, or otherwise, are once more requested to discharge the same to Thomas Willing, executor to said estates, and surviving partner; otherwise they will be put to the trouble and expence which the law will occasion. Tbc 3 M.

JAMES TROTTER being gone for England, all persons indebted to him, are desired to make speedy payment to Samuel M'Call senior, John Wallace, or George Smith, who are properly impowered to receive the same.

...hat; his ha... cut ... wear cap; he ... taker of snuff, and very apt to get drunk; he has with him two certificates, one from some Inhabitants in Burlington county, Jersey, which he will no doubt produce as a pass. Whoever takes up and secures said Rockett in any goal, shall have two Pistoles reward, paid by

October 27, 1756. SAMUEL SMITH. Goaler. || 5s. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD well finished brick house, in Spruce-street, now in the tenure of Christopher Saunderson, with a pump of good water at the door, and letts now for 24l. per annum, subject to a ground-rent of 3l. Pennsylvania currency, with a privilege of buying off the ground-rent, the house is 34 feet deep, and 20 feet front; ground is now lett next to the house for 4l. 10s. per year.

Likewise a good new soap-house, tallow chandlers shop, ashes-house, lime-house, with a quantity of lime, and a pump that leads all the water into the tubs by a spout, with a good copper pan and kirb, that will take off 7 or 800 weight of hard soap, a good tallow-pan, and all other utensils for carrying on the business; there is a lease of four years to come; the premises now ready to be entered on. The purchaser paying 100l. down, may have credit for the remainder, giving security. For title and terms of sale, enquire of Thomas Robinson, Thomas Willing, or William Griffitts.

N. B. The house has 300 l. insured on it for 7 years, and the soap-house is situated on Dock-street. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1756.

IT being supposed that Major LEADER some Time ago left a Son or Daughter at or near Philadelphia, this is to acquaint said Son or Daughter, that he or she may hear of something much to his or her Advantage, by applying to Ensign DUNCAN, Paymaster to General Abercrombie's Regiment, or Mr. JOHN MALCOLM, in Water-street. ⊖

For NEWRY,

The SHIP

FANNY,

ARCHIBALD GARDNER,

Commander;

Has a great part of her lading ready, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Commander at Buckridge Sims's wharff.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1756.

For *LONDON,*

The SHIP

CAROLINA,

Robert Duncan,

Commander;

Will sail with all possible Dispatch, not to exceed a Month from the Date hereof. For Freight or Passage apply to *James Pemberton*, or said Commander.

N. B. She has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers.

THERE was lately taken up, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, a silver Watch; the owner, by applying to RICHARD ARRELL, *living in the said Liberties, describing the watch, and paying the cost of crying, and this advertisement, may have it again.*

Stolen or strayed from the subscriber above two years ago, but not before advertised, a sorrel horse, fifteen hands high, all his feet and two of his legs white, one before and the other behind, with a large blaze down his face, paces fair and large, but not fast till he shifts. Whoever brings said horse to the subscriber, shall have Three Pounds reward, paid by RICHARD ARRELL.

Went away from Deptford township, Gloucester county, in West-Jersey, a schoolmaster, named Samuel Willis, of little stature, thin face, and pale complexion. Whoever will give information to the said Arrell where said Willis is, shall have Twenty Shillings reward. ⊖

STRAY'D or stolen, the 30th of November last, from the stable of Thomas Miers, living in Philadelphia, a grey horse, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his face, his mane trimmed, branded with W on the near shoulder, and H on the near thigh, shod before, a natural pacer, and has a long switch tail. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS MIERS. †

Just imported from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his store, in the House of Mr. Walter Shee, the corner of Chestnut-street, in Front-street,

BEARSKINS, naps, kersies, brodcloth, shaloons, calimancoes, worsted damasks, red and blue halfthicks, spotted rugs, scarlet flannel, and striped linseys, felt hats, sewing silk, garters, pins, bed bunts, ozenbrigs, cambricks, lawns, muslins, mens, womens and boys worsted hose, cotton romals, and linen handkerchiefs, striped blankets, bar lead, and steel, &c. tbc. 3m.

To be SOLD,

THE mills and plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Esq; six miles above Trenton, on the river Delaware, West-Jersey. The plantation contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared. The land is of easy culture, and the soil extremely natural to all sorts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devoured by insects, nor heaved out by the frost. There are two good dwelling houses, a large barn, cart-house, smoke-house, and cooper's shop, a neat garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, and the whole under good fence. The mill-house is of stone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-shot, has two pair of stones, the bolting-mill, &c. all go by water. It is well accustomed, and known to make as good work as the best mill in the Jerseys. It may also command wheat enough, and is conveniently situated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being less than 30 miles of good waggon road from Brunswick, and boats carrying 50 or 60 casks may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, either the whole or part, may apply to Capt. Thomas Clarke of New-York, or William Cleayton in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of sale. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

...corded p..., cross-ba... worsted damasks, blue and green ... Taulers, mens and ... mens ribbed yarn and plain worsted stockings, 4th, and 6 penny ferret, worsted bindings, bobbins, silk, cotton, and ferret laces, new fashioned flat and common deathhead and horsehair buttons, black, green, blue and scarlet vest ditto, common mohair, ... and hair, and scarff twist, best cloth coloured baladine sewing silk, and light coloured ditto, white and brown buckrams, coloured threads, whited brown ditto, Scotch and nuns ditto, ... silk knee garters, gartering and nuns pretties, ozenbrigs, sing... and tandem silesias, pistol lawns, German and Holland white long lawns, tandem garlix, 7 8ths ditto, dowlas, princes linen, white and brown Russia sheeting, 7 8ths and yd. wd. coarse and fine Irish linen; Irish sheeting, variety of calicoes and printed cottons, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, persian and China taffeties, spotted and bordered bandanoes, new silk romals, sectersoy and cotton ditto, Cumberland and common linen handkerchiefs, 10 and 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. and 6 quarter cotton and linen checks, 6-qr. 7 qr. and 7 quarter and half bed bunts, fustians, dimeties, striped cottons and linens, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, writing paper, F & FF Gunpowder, shot and lead, great variety of cutlary ware, and sundry other Goods. ¶

Just imported from London, by the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

JOHN *and* JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their store, in Samuel Grisley's alley, on the north side of Market-street, opposite the lower end of the Jersey market, the following goods, viz.

RUssia duck, ozenbrigs, 3 qr. and 7-eights dowlas, flaxen and curdled Russia, Russia diaper, brown pomerania linen, white and brown buckram, brown Russia sheeting, yd. wd. and 7 eighths Irish linens, Scots handkerchiefs, German and Holland whited Long lawns, clear lawn and cambricks, duke handkerchiefs, 6 qr. and yd. wd. muslins, bordered bandanoes, lungee and new fik romals, China handkerchiefs, culgee ditto, black India persians and taffeties, cloth coloured taffeties, black paduasoy, black and pink coloured sattins, brown tabbies, ivory, dandriff, box and horn combs, sleeve buttons, tortoiseshell and pearl vest buttons, white metal coat and vest buttons, horn ditto, mens worsted and yarn hose, patterns of black worsted breeches, blue and green hair shag, blue and green saddle orris and fringe, an assortment of sadlery, womens cloth cloaks, 3 qr. 7-eights, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, striped cotton holland, a large assortment of printed linens, calicoes and chints, blue, red and cloth coloured tammies and durants, shaloons, venetians, mourning crapes, calimancoes, striped and plain camblets, writing-paper, ink-powder, clouting diaper, yd. wd. tandems, Leghorn hats, yd. wd. check'd durants, cotton counterpanes, bed bunts, 10 qr. rose blankets, broadcloth, bearskins, napt coating, Devonshire kersey, buttons and twist, white, scarlet, red and striped flannels, womens clogs and goloshes, shirt buttons, lettered gartering, Dutch prettier, silk and cotton laces, sewing silk, stay trimming, mens and womens black gloves, white ditto, dy'd shammy ditto; white edging, sealing-wax, mens and womens brass thimbles, double flint wine glasses, decanters with ground tops and bottoms, mustard-pots, pins and needles, an assortment of cutlary and hard ware, nuns thread, silk caps, felt and castor hats, necklaces of various sorts, polished steel souffers, enamelled snuff-boxes, spectacles, ribbons and ferrits, hyson tea in canisters, blue hairatteens duroys, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported by the Captains Bolitho and Duncan, from London, by

WILLIAM MORRIS, junior,

And to be sold at his store, next door to Joseph Saunders, in Water-street,

BLankets, rugs, kerseys, plains, superfine and fine broadcloths, napt coating, white flannel, striped linseys, womens short cloaks, an assortment of worsted and yarn hose, muffatees, worsted and silk caps, fine and superfine camblets, damasks, tammies, superfine durants, everlastings, sampler canvas, slacks and cruels, calimancoes, yd. wd. florettas, corded poplins, nonpareil, shaloons, checks, womens black horse-hair hats, chipt hats, small looking-glasses, a variety of pins, writing-paper, silk and hair twist, mohair cord, flat death head buttons, Barcelona handkerchiefs, childrens morocco pumps, Whitechapel needles, horn combs, ivory ditto, japanned snuff-boxes, plate fashioned coat and breast buttons, an assortment of shoe and knee-buckles, pattern sleeve-buttons, a variety of ivory, bone and buck handled knives and forks, scissars, shears, pistol capp'd knives, penknives, &c. small bar lead, duck, swan and goose shot, ozenbrigs, princes linen, tandem double silesias, single silesias, pistol lawns, German whited long lawns, white and brown buckrams, yd. wd. and 7-eighths tandem garlix, fringed diaper table-cloths, Flanders bed-ticks, coloured Scots handkerchiefs, demy cambricks, patches of cambricks, clear lawns, printed calicoes, purple ground printed cottons, printed linens, blue and white pin work, 6 qr. cossaes, 7-eighths and yd. wd. Irish linens, diapers, 9-eighths wide Russia sheeting, 9-eighths wide Irish ditto, 9-eighths wide Irish dowlas, flaxen Russia linen, 3 qr. yd. wd. yd. and 3-eighths linen checks, 7 8ths and yd. wd, cotton ditto, dy'd thicksets, cotton velvets, corded demity, yd. wd. flowered ditto, blue and mixed cotton romals, new and lungee romals, bordered bandanoes, black persian taffeties, china taffeties, narrow pretties, Dutch tape, diaper tape, coloured and thread tapes, bobbin, mens tann'd sattin stitch'd top gloves, coloured, green and purple sattin ditto, womens crimson sattin gloves, ditto mittens, womens Bath lamb mittens, coloured ditto, glazed coloured lamb mittens, lutestring silk handkerchiefs, white persians, black 10 penny single ribbons, black 8d. paduasoy ditto, black and white 8d. sattin ditto, 6d and 4d. ferrits, 3 yard silk laces, stay cords, braids, galoons, cloth, light and crow coloured sewing silks, gartering sorted, narrow shoe quality, London and white stay quality, coloured thread sorted, Scots thread sorted, superfine broad white russel, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, green tea, watches, &c.

Just Imported, and to be sold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-streets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarse boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or short credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and skilled in choosing boulting cloths, may depend on being supplied with cloths (and instructions if required) suitable for any or every part of the boulting business.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

Best possible image.